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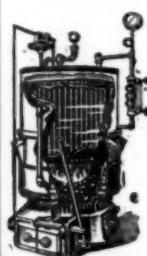
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THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 60, H. Q. A., Sept. 3, 1892.

Prescribing rules and regulations for the government of the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., is substituted for that promulgated in General Orders, No. 33, June 4, 1886, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O.

G. O. 61, H. Q. A., Sept. 6, 1892.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following opinion of the Attorney General is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

[The Attorney General replies to the following questions addressed to him by the War Department:]

First. Does this act apply only to such laborers and mechanics as are employed by the Quartermaster's Department upon public works, or does it include all other laborers and mechanics employed in the Quartermaster's Department performing the usual and ordinary service of that character in that Department?

Second. Does it include teamsters, watchmen, engineers and firemen employed in the public service in the War Department, and all engineers, firemen, deck-hands, mates and seamen, on Government vessels in the service thereof?

His general conclusions after arguing the questions are as follows:

The statute, while in one sense restrictive and in derogation of the common right of parties to contract, is nevertheless in the broader sense remedial, and is entitled to a fairly liberal construction.

In view, therefore, of the previous legislation upon the subject; of the alleged evils sought to be corrected; and in deference to the legislative understanding and purpose apparent in debate and reports of committees while the act was under consideration—the act itself, without violence to its language, being susceptible of either construction—I am constrained to hold that the law, as to laborers and mechanics in the direct employment of the Government and of the District of Columbia is general; and that the limitation to public works applies only to such persons as are in the employ of contractors and sub-contractors.

Second. As to your second question, pertaining to particular employees, I beg to suggest that its answer depends upon matters of fact not stated, and not within my cognizance. If the employees named are ordinary laborers or mechanics working for the Government for wages under ordinary conditions, the statute would seem to apply. At the same time it is quite apparent that, as to some of them, it might frequently happen that they would be within the emergency exception named in the statute; and as to others, as, for instance, sailors, or others on shipboard, or teamsters, their employment being peculiar, they might well be held to be, as matter of fact, neither laborers nor mechanics within the meaning of this law.

CIRCULAR A. G. O., WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1892.

Modifies circular from this office, dated April 20, 1887, referring to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

CIRCULAR 10, H. Q. A., Sept. 7, 1892.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. SIGNATURE OF RECRUIT.—The latest reprint of the "Form for the Physical Examination of a Recruit" provides for the signature of the applicant, and as these papers are used in connection with the system of identifying recruits under General Orders, No. 33, of 1886, from this office, the signature of the recruit is often a valuable aid. The Secretary of War, therefore, directs that all recruiting officers at once discontinue the use of the old form and use hereafter only the current form signed by the applicant. (3742 A. G. O., 1892.)

II. SUMMARY COURTS.—The extent of the jurisdiction of the summary court is determined by the 83d Article of War, under which it cannot "inflict a fine exceeding one month's pay." A forfeiture exceeding that amount would be illegal, but "detention" is not forfeiture or fine. By the latter the man loses his money entirely; by the former he only loses the use of it for a time, and therefore in establishing the measure of punishments announced in General Orders, No. 21, of 1891, Adj't; General's Office, it was decided that the equivalent of forfeiture of pay should be detention of pay of four times the amount of the forfeiture; so that in awarding a detention of four months' pay a summary court would be awarding a sentence which would be equivalent to a forfeiture of one month's pay, and would therefore be within the limit of the 83d Article of War.—[Decision Act. Sec. War, Aug. 22, 92—36529 A. G. O., 1892.]

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
R. WILLIAMS, Adj't. Gen.CIR. 5, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Aug. 30, 1892.
Publishes the consolidated record of scores made by competitors at the rifle competition for the Departments of California and the Columbia, August 22, 23, 24 and 25.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., Asst. Q. M., from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to San Antonio, Tex., for duty, relieving Capt. John W. Summerhayes, Asst. Q. M. Capt. Summerhayes, on being relieved, will proceed to Davida Island, N. Y., for duty, relieving Capt. John McE. Hyde, Asst. Q. M., who will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty as post quartermaster (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. John McE. Hyde, Asst. Q. M. (S. O., Sept. 5, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid, to include the muster of Aug. 31, as follows: By Maj. J. P. Canby, at San Diego Barracks, Cal., troops detached from post and general service clerks and messengers at Department headquarters. By Maj. A. S. Towar, at Ft. Marcy, Stanton and Bayard, N. M., and troops detached from posts. By Maj. G. F. Robinson, at Ft. Bowie, Huachuca, Grant and San Carlos, A. T., troops detached from posts, and troops with International Boundary Survey Commission south of Bisbee, A. T. By Maj. J. P. Baker,

at Ft. Wingate, N. M.; Fts. Apache and Whipple Barracks, A. T., and troops detached from posts (S. O. 106, Aug. 24, D. Ariz.)

Payments to troops, on the muster of Aug. 31, are assigned to paymasters as follows: Maj. Charles L. Wilson, Presidio of San Francisco, Ft. Mason, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Arsenal and Benicia Barracks, Cal. Maj. W. M. Maynadier, Camp at Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, and Ft. Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 92, Aug. 26, D. Cal.)

The troops in the Dept. of Texas will be paid, to include the muster of Aug. 31, as follows: At Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., by Lieut.-Col. C. M. Terrell, Dep'y Paymr.-Gen. At Ft. Clark, Camp at Eagle Pass, Camp Penn Colorado, Fts. Hancock and Bliss, Tex., by Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymr. At Ft. McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown, Tex., by Maj. W. E. Creary, Paymr. (S. O. 91, Aug. 30, D. Texas.)

Medical Department.

1st Lieut. Ashton B. Heyl, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty in connection with the annual Department rifle and cavalry competitions, to date Sept. 8, and will proceed to his proper station at Ft. Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 79, Sept. 2, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on arrival of 1st Lieut. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., at Ft. McKinney, Wyo., is granted Capt. George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 79, Sept. 2, D. Platte.)

Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further temporary duty at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and will return to his proper station, Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted to Maj. P. J. A. Cleary, Surg. (S. O. 121, Sept. 7, D. East.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona will grant a furlough for four months, to take effect on or about Aug. 20, to Hospi. Stwd. Charles Saunders, now at Ft. Apache, A. T. (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for 10 days, to take effect about Sept. 12, is granted Capt. William M. Black, C. E. (S. O. 42, Sept. 1, C. E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, is granted to 2d Lieut. Charles Keller, C. E. (S. O. 42, Sept. 1, C. E.)

Leave for 28 days, to take effect Sept. 10, is granted Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E. (S. O. 42, Sept. 1, C. E.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will, on the expiration of their graduating leaves of absence, report at Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the U. S. Engineer School: Add'l 2d Lieut. James B. Cavanaugh and Add'l 2d Lieut. James P. Jersey (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers will, to consist of Col. Henry L. Abbot, Lieut.-Col. George L. Gillespie and 1st Lieut. James G. Warner, is hereby constituted, to assemble at Sandy Hook, N. J., to test the working of the mechanism of the 12 inch gun-lift now under construction under the charge of Lieut.-Col. Gillespie (S. O. 43, Sept. 3, C. E.)

Capt. John E. Greer, O. D., will proceed from Providence, R. I., to the South Boston Iron Works, Boston, Mass., for the purpose of inspecting material now being manufactured at those works for the Ordnance Department (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 1 is granted 1st Lieut. Frank Greene, S. C. (S. O. 109, Aug. 30, D. Ariz.)

So much of Par. 7, S. O. 196, Aug. 20, H. Q. A., as relates to Sgt. Robert W. Hoff, S. C., is revoked (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2d Cavalry, Colonel George H. Hunt.

Hdrs. C, D, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B and L, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and K, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, on duty with International Boundary Commission.—Indian troops.

2d Lieut. William H. Bean is, at his own request, relieved from further duty in charge of Indians upon the White Mountain Apache reservation at Ft. Apache, A. T., and will join his company at Ft. Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 108, Aug. 29, D. Ariz.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry E. Noyes is assigned to station at Ft. Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 106, Aug. 24, D. Ariz.)

The following transfers are ordered: Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, from Troop E to Troop M; Capt. James N. Allison, from Troop M to Troop E (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

3d Cavalry, Colonel Anson Mills.

Hdrs. A and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D and K, Ft. Meade, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; C and L, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Penn Colorado, Tex.; L, Ft. Meade, S. D.—Indian troops.

Maj. H. W. Wessells, Jr., is assigned to Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex., for station (S. O. 91, Aug. 30, D. Texas.)

The extension of ordinary leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Walcott, Jr. (then 2d lieutenant, 8th Cavalry), is changed to leave on surgeon's certificate, and is further extended to include Aug. 23 (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect on or about Sept. 14, is granted 1st Lieut. Parker W. West (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdrs. A, D, H and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bts., Wash.; B, Boise Bts., Idaho; B, I (1) and K (2), Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Indian troops. (1) On d. s. Yosemite Park. (2) On d. s. Sequoia Park.

2d Lieut. E. D. Anderson is appointed reeniting officer for Troop L of this regiment, vice 2d Lieut. Fletcher Hardeman, relieved (S. O. 129, Aug. 29, D. Columbia.)

Capt. James R. Richards, Jr., recruiting officer, Terre Haute, Ind., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Danville, Ill., Sept. 5, 12, 19 and 26 (S. O. 206, Aug. 31, Rec. Ser.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel David S. Gordon.

Hdrs. A, E, F, G, K and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and E, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; D and I, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.—Indian troops.

Maj. Emil Adam, commanding the regiment, in an order announcing the death, at Ft. Washakie,

Aug. 15, of 1st Lieut. John Nelson Glass, recounts his services and his engagements with hostile Indians, and says: "He received several very complimentary orders for his conduct in these actions. By his death the Army has lost an accomplished officer and good soldier, brave, faithful and enduring in the performance of his duties. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

5th Cavalry, Colonel Caleb H. Carlton.

Hdrs. A, B, C, D, E, I, and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; L, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troops.

Maj. Moses Harris is assigned to station at Ft. Yates, N. D. (S. O. 127, Aug. 31, D. Dak.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdrs. A, B, C, D, E, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D, and I, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. E. Van A. Andruss (S. O. 119, Sept. 3, D. East.)

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, from Bat. L to Bat. H; 1st Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, from Bat. F to Bat. L; 1st Lieut. John W. Rockman, from Bat. H to Bat. F (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

2d Artillery, Colonel Richard Loder.

Hdrs. C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Proctor, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A* and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George Mitchell (S. O. 118, Sept. 2, D. East.)

Bat. K will proceed to Ft. Adams, R. I., on or about Oct. 1, for artillery target practice. A small guard will be retained at Ft. Trumbull (S. O. 119, Sept. 3, D. East.)

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, from Bat. D to Bat. I; 2d Lieut. George Blakely, from Bat. I to Bat. D (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

3d Artillery, Colonel La Rhett L. Livingston.

Hdrs. A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bts., D. C.; B, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. John P. Hains (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, from Aug. 31, is granted 1st Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his being relieved from regimental recruiting service, is granted 1st Lieut. J. M. Caffee (S. O. 118, Sept. 2, D. East.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys is extended two months (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Lewis Smith is detailed member of the G. M. at Ft. McHenry, Md. (S. O. 120, Sept. 6, D. East.)

1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward is detailed as counsel for Pvt. Patrick Lynch, Bat. D, before the G. M. at Ft. McHenry, Md. (S. O. 120, Sept. 6, D. East.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Clossen.

Hdrs. A, C, F, G, I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; E, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; M, Fort Adams, R. I.—Light battery.

Maj. A. C. M. Pennington, Department Inspector of Artillery, will proceed to Ft. Warren, Mass., on public business (S. O. 121, Sept. 7, D. East.)

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.

Hdrs. B, D*, F*, H, K, and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; A and C, Ft. Canby, Wash.; E and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned the following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Edward F. McGaughlin, Jr., from Bat. O to Bat. I; 2d Lieut. Alvin H. Sydenham, from Bat. I to Bat. U (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith will report at the earliest practicable date to the G. O. Columbus Barracks, O., for duty at that depot (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.)

Cos. B and G, Capt. Keller and Dempsey, with Capt. Spencer as medical officer, are at Camp R. C. Sioux City, Iowa, for a tour of camp and drill with the Iowa National Guard.

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

1st Lieut. F. S. Sully, S. D.—Indian company.

An Army retiring board having found Capt. John P. Thompson incapacitated for active service, he is, with the approval of the Secretary of War, granted leave until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdrs. A, D, F, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; B, E, G and I, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.—Indian company.

The journeys performed by Col. William P. Carlin, 1st Lieut. James A. Leyden, Adj't., and 1st Lieut. E. H. Browne, 4th Inf., from Wardner to Burke, Idaho, and return, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 121, Sept. 1, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

Capt. Charles A. Coolidge is relieved from further duty at Bellevue Rifle Range, Bellevue, Neb., and will proceed to his proper station at Ft. Logan, Colo. (S. O. 77, Aug. 27, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Charles H. Cochran is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Ft. Logan, Colo. (S. O. 78, Aug. 29, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. William S. Graves is relieved from duty as member and detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Ft. Logan, Colo. (S. O. 78, Aug. 29, D. Platte.)

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2d Lieut. William S. Graves is relieved from duty as member and detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Ft. Logan,

Capt. Charles A. Booth, upon being relieved from further duty upon recruiting service, will report to the Governor of Pennsylvania for temporary duty in connection with the National Guard of that State (S. O., Sept. 5, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.

Hdqs., B and D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego, Cal.; E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H and I, Ft. Winzate N. M.; G, Fort Sill, O. T.

Co. I (Duggan's) is relieved from duty at Ft. Winzate, N. M., and will proceed by easy marches to Ft. Bowie, A. T., and take station (S. O. 110, Aug. 31, D. Ariz.)

Lieut.-Col. Simon Snyder, commanding Columbus Barracks, will proceed to Terre Haute, Ind., on duty in connection with the Recruiting Service (S. O. 201, Sept. 1, Rec. Ser.)

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Dept. of Arizona, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Clay (S. O., Sept. 5, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeQuay.

Hdqs., A, C, D and G, Whipple Barracks, A. T.; Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; B, E, F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.—Indian company.

Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, San Carlos, A. T., having been selected by his regimental commander for a tour on recruiting service, is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of California, to enable him to proceed on Sept. 10 to New York City (S. O. 108, Aug. 29, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. Arthur Johnson, Ft. Apache, A. T., is announced to relieve Lieut. Bean, 2d Cav., of his duties in connection with the Indians upon the White Mountain Apache reservation at Ft. Apache (S. O. 108, Aug. 29, D. Ariz.)

Co. 1 (Mansfield's) is relieved from duty at Ft. Huachuca, and will proceed by easy marches to Ft. Apache, A. T., and take station (S. O. 110, Aug. 31, D. Ariz.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; I, Mt. Vernon Hts., Ala.—Indian company.

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Bard P. Schenck, Ft. Yates, N. D. (S. O. 137, Aug. 31, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 1, is granted 21 Lieut. William M. Wood, Ft. Yates, N. D. (S. O. 137, Aug. 31, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove is detailed for duty as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Ft. Sully, S. D., vice Post Chaplain Thomas W. Barry, relieved (S. O. 137, Aug. 31, D. Dak.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., B, E, H and I*, Ft. Supply, I. T.; A, C, D, and G, Ft. Sill, Okla.; T; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by the C. O. Ft. Supply, I. T., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. James B. Goe, Adjt. (S. O. 83, Sept. 1, D. Mo.)

1st Lieut. Henry D. Styer is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah Ty., and will report at the college accordingly (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, and G, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A and F, Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William R. Sample is extended 24 days (S. O. 83, Sept. 1, D. Mo.)

Capt. George W. Davis will report to Lieut.-Col. Edwin W. Sumner, 8th Cav., president of the examining board convened at David's Island, N. Y., for examination for promotion (S. O. Sept. 5, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leave for one month, to take effect on his return to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., is granted Capt. Henry H. Humphreys (S. O. 83, Sept. 1, D. Mo.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I*, Ft. Douglas, Utah—Indian company.

The leave granted Col. Matthew M. Blunt is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, G and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

1st Lieut. C. L. Steele, one of the selected competitors to represent this Department for the team of distinguished marksmen, will proceed from Ft. Clark, Tex., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., by Sept. 24 (S. O. Aug. 20, D. Texas.)

19th Infantry, Colonel George M. Brayton.

Hdqs., A, E, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Par. 1, S. O. 69, D. Mo., granting leave to Capt. Cornelius Gardener, is revoked (S. O. 84, Sept. 3, D. Mo.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. and I*, Camp Poplar River, Mont.—Indian company.

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter L. Taylor (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.

Hdqs., A, C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B and H, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D, F and G, Fort Sidney, Neb.; I, Ft. Randall, S. D.—Indian company.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect after his arrival at Ft. Sidney, Neb., is granted Lieut.-Col. William J. Lyster (S. O. 78, Aug. 20, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I*, Ft. Yates, N. D.; E, Ft. Pembina, N. D.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. Isaac C. Jenks will proceed from Ft. Huachuca to San Bernardino, A. T., and report to the C. O. Co. C for temporary duty. Upon the relief of this company from further duty as escort to the International Boundary Survey Commission Lieut. Jenks will proceed to join his proper company (F), at Ft. Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 108, Aug. 29, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted Col. Zenas R. Biss is extended two months (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

25th Infantry, Colonel Andrew S. Burt.

Hdqs., F, G, and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Osage, Mont.; B, C, and E, Ft. Buford, N. D.

Leave for two months, to take effect on being relieved from recruiting service, is granted Capt. David B. Wilson, recruiting officer (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 30, is granted 2d Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 42.)

Appointments, etc., recorded in the A.-G. O., Sept. 3, 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882.

Prof. George L. Andrews, Military Academy, Aug. 31, 1892.

TRANSFERS.

2d Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, from the 8th Cavalry to the 4th Cavalry, August 31, 1892.

2d Lieut. George W. Kirkpatrick, from the 4th Cavalry to the 8th Cavalry, August 31, 1892.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 5. Detail: Capts. R. I. Eskridge and G. A. Goodale, 23d Inf.; Capt. G. F. Casse and G. K. Hunter, 31 Cav.; Capt. G. P. Borden, 5th Inf.; Capt. C. H. Heyl, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. T. Dickman, 3 Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Clark, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Matthias Crowley, 5th Inf.; 3d Lieut. T. F. Schley, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. F. Madden, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. A. Nichols, 23d Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 92, Sept. 6, D. Tex.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Sept. 5. Detail: Maj. Richard Comba, Capt. James Hegar, William L. Carpenter, Charles M. Rockefeler and John A. Baldwin, 1st Lieuts. Robert H. Anderson and Andre W. Brewster, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 9th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 118, Sept. 2, D. East.)

At Ft. Thomas, Ky., Sept. 5. Detail: Capts. Jeremiah P. Schindel, Jacob F. Munson, William H. H. Crowell and Frederick W. Thibaut, 1st Lieuts. Bernard A. Byrne and Charles G. Morton, 3d Lieut. Harry H. Bandholz, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 118, Sept. 2, D. East.)

At Ft. McHenry, Md., Sept. 5. Detail: Maj. Joseph G. Ramsay, Capts. J. H. McRae, Edward C. Knower and Frederick D. Potts, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, 31 Art., and 2d Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 118, Sept. 2, D. East.)

At Ft. Columbus, N. Y., Sept. 12. Detail: Maj. William H. Huskin, Capt. Abner H. Merrill, 1st Art.; Capt. Walter W. H. Fisher, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William P. Van Ness, 1st Art.; 1st Lieuts. Henry M. Andrews and William C. Kofferty, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, 3d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 122, Sept. 8, D. East.)

Boards.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. John Egan, Capt. Edmund K. Russell and 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art., acting ordnance officer, will assemble at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., on Sept. 18, to report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Sheldon A. Keeny, Bat. D, 1st Art., for the position of ordnance sergeant. A board of officers, to consist of Maj. William Sinclair, Capt. John C. Scantling and 2d Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 3d Art., acting ordnance officer, will assemble at Ft. McHenry, Sept. 18, to report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Joseph J. Bonn, Bat. B, and Sergt. John Noel, Bat. D, 2d Art., for the position of ordnance sergeant. A board of officers, to consist of Maj. Frank G. Smith, Capt. Louis A. Cariaro and 1st Lieut. Ernest M. Wren, Jr., 3d Art., acting ordnance officer, will assemble at Ft. Totten, N. Y., on Sept. 18, to report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. John Davis, Bat. C, 1st Sergt. John Berger, Bat. M, and 1st Sergt. Frederick Dittner, Bat. K, 2d Art., for the position of ordnance sergeant. A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Frank C. Grugan, 1st Lieut. Theodore Crawford, Jr., and Edward H. Oathin, 2d Art., acting ordnance officer, will assemble at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., on Sept. 18, to report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Edward Hogan, Bat. H, and 1st Sergt. Richard Curran, Bat. L, 2d Art., for the position of ordnance sergeant. A board of officers, to consist of Maj. Joseph G. Ramsay, Capt. Ramsay D. Potts and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, 3d Art., acting ordnance officer, will assemble at Ft. McHenry, Md., on Sept. 18, to report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Maurice McGrath, Bat. G, and 1st Sergt. James Fawdry, Bat. D, 2d Art., for the position of ordnance sergeant. A board of officers, to consist of Capt. James Chester, 1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, Adjt., acting ordnance officer, and 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art., will assemble at Washington Barracks, D. C., on Sept. 18, to report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Frank Byrne, Bat. L, 2d Art., for the position of ordnance sergeant. A board of officers, to consist of Maj. Henry C. Haskins and Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. John W. Rockman, 1st Art., on Sept. 18, to report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. James Ross, Bat. B, 3d Art., and 1st Sergt. John Hines and 1st Sergt. Thomas Bufile, Bat. H, 4th Art., and 1st Sergt. Thomas V. Turney, Bat. G, 5th Art., for the position of ordnance sergeant (S. O. 120, Sept. 6, D. East.)

Retiring Boards.

The place of meeting of the Army retiring board appointed by War Department order dated Aug. 23, 1892, is changed from the Army Building to Governor's Island, New York City (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

Examinations for Promotion.

Capt. William C. Manning, 23d Inf., is detailed as a member, and 2d Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, 2d Inf., an recorder, of the board of officers convened at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination of officers by S. O. 122, June 6, 1892, H. Q. A., vice, respectively, Maj. Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf. (then captain, 23d Infantry), and 1st Lieut. William H. Sage, 23d Inf., relieved. 2d Lieut. George B. Davis, 23d Inf., will report to the examining board at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for promotion (S. O., Sept. 5, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at Ft. Bayard, N. M., for the examination of officers, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut.-Col. David D. Vansyck, 24th Inf.; Maj. Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf.; Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav.; Capt. Edward T. Comey, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., Adjt., 24th Inf., recorder. The following-named officers will report for examination: 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th Inf. (S. O., Sept. 5, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

The following enlisted men, now at the stations designated, are upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Comy. Sergt. John J. Hack, Ft. Supply, I. T.; Ord. Sergt. Charles Key, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; Sergt. Thomas C. Marrion, Troop I, 3d Cav.; Ft. Meade, S. D.; Corp. Thomas Morton, Ord. Detach., Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Pvt. John O'Sullivan, Co. E, 19th Inf., Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Pvt. Daniel Pfaff, General Service, David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

Gen. Schofield has decided that an officer can spend his leave at his station and also apply directly to the War Department for an extension of leave permission, to do so having been granted by Department authority. The decision was made upon a case in point arising at Fort Leavenworth. Chaplain Pierce, of the prison, obtained a week's leave and remained at his home though his daytime was generally out hunting and fishing. The commandant held that an officer cannot be reported absent when he is present in post. The question was submitted for decision, though the regulations fully sustained the commandant's views.—*Kansas City Times.*

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1892.

ADDITIONAL interest was lent to dress parade last Wednesday evening as Col. Hawkins, at the request of the corps, acted as officer in charge on that occasion. The tactical officers entertained Col. Hawkins at dinner in the evening. A serenade was tendered the departing commandant on the same evening, at which "Cavallerie Rusticana," "Rox Flambœuf," "Auld Lang Syne" and "America" were among the selections rendered.

Col. Hawkins and family, Lieut. and Mrs. Hawkins and Miss Hoskins left the post on Thursday. The family of Col. Mills arrived on Saturday. Col. Mills will occupy the commandant's quarters, and Lieut. Dyer, who succeeds Lieut. Hoskins, will succeed to the seat vacated by his predecessor.

The hour for guard mounting was changed to 7.15 beginning with Sept. 1. Call to quarters is sounded at 8 A. M., riding for the 1st Class takes place at 11 o'clock. In the afternoon battalion drill occupies the hour from 4.15 until 5.15, with dress parade following at 6 P. M. The morning ride took place in the hall on Saturday morning and was witnessed by a number of spectators, among them being Gen. and Mrs. Carr, who left the post on Saturday afternoon after a visit of some length.

Inspection, at which Col. Mills performed the duties of commandant for the first time took place at 2 P. M. on Saturday.

A football game, the players selected from the corps, followed. The season of football may be considered as having been fairly started, and a series of games will be played with visiting teams during the fall in anticipation of the game with Annapolis which, it is expected, will take place about Thanksgiving. Lieut. G. McD. Weeks and Lieut. J. A. Shipton, who have just returned from Europe, Lieut. J. T. Conrad of '93, and Lieut. Sewell, Englewood, have been among visitors during the past week. Prof. Andrews has spent a few days at the post as the guest of Capt. Wood, Mrs. Clifton Comly has been visiting Mrs. Michie, Miss Wheeler, daughter of the late Prof. J. B. Wheeler, and Mr. Wm. Wheeler have been at the hotel. Miss Alexander has been a guest of Mr. Bibbitt, Mrs. B. J. D. Irwin and the Misses Irwin, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Totten are at Cranston's. Lieut. Newcomer has moved into Lieut. Lund's old quarters. Lieut. Smith now occupies Capt. Pettit's. Lieut. Wilson has taken Lieut. Hough's. The quarters next the Post Office have been assigned to Lieut. McIntyre, the set next Dr. Kilbourne's is now Lieut. Curtis'. To Lieut. Allen has been assigned the seat vacated by Lieut. Bellinger. Lieut. Cole now occupies Lieut. Dodge's quarters.

An officers' hop was given in Grant Hall on Tuesday evening. Among recent arrivals and visitors present were Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilcox, Lieuts. Newcomer, Barretto, Holbrook, Devore and Biddle, Lieut. and Mrs. McIntyre, the Misses Hun, Snedders, Aspin, Wheeler, Alexander Stanley, Mr. W. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Totten, Miss Parker, Miss Scranton, Miss Comly, a guest of Mrs. Michie, and Mrs. Brown, a guest of Mrs. D. C. Dancy. Dancing was kept up until after midnight. Prof. Andrews, who has just returned from abroad, was present, and was warmly welcomed by his many friends. Mrs. Bass is expected to day.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City Times says:

The War Department has approved the work of Lieut. Joseph H. Batchelor, 24th Infantry, on "Fire Tactics," and authorized the purchase of 500 copies to insure him against pecuniary loss.

The first term of the second year of the infantry and cavalry school commenced Sept. 1.

Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 13th Infantry, left Aug. 31 for Columbia, Tenn.

Lieut. Singerfoot, 5th Infantry, is enjoying a visit from his mother and an elder brother.

The 18th Infantry will leave Fort Douglas Sept. 10 on a practice march.

Lieut. W. A. Mann, 17th Infantry, has been selected for a two years' recruiting tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritter, of the Quartermaster's Department, have the deep sympathy of many friends in their bereavement over the death of their 6-year-old daughter.

Father Sherman is going to prepare some souvenirs to be presented to every man of the detachment of Co. F, 13th Infantry, engaged for six weeks in guarding the grave of his father, Gen. Sherman.

Lieut. Pickering, 3d Infantry, is the guest of Lieut. Benham. He comes here to identify a military prisoner.

Lieut. Arasmith, 3d Infantry, has been detailed for a term of two years' recruiting service. Just now Lieut. Arasmith is in New Orleans, where he will have pressing business engagements until after Sept. 7.

The decision made by Gen. Schofield that officers on leave can remain at their post and be reported on the reports as absent on leave is one that cannot be considered as being for the best interests of the Service.

Capt. Beach, 3d Cavalry, has become a member of the Fire Association.

Paymaster Smith and family will return from St. Paul Sept. 10.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

THE High Private has these items:

Miss Margaret McCaskey, the eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. S. McCaskey, left Monday for the Rosebud Indian Agency, S. Dakota, where she has been engaged as school teacher. Miss McCaskey has endeared herself to the people of this post by her unselfish devotion to every good cause; particularly to the society of the King's Daughters and the Sunday school. She carries with her the most affectionate regard of a circle of friends. During the few days immediately preceding her departure, she was the recipient of tokens of appreciation. Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Rogers gave an open air lunch in our pretty little park as their happy and unique tribute. To this all officers and their ladies were bidden. It was a memorable occasion for every one present. Friday evening, Aug. 26, a complimentary party and supper were tendered Miss McCaskey by officers and ladies generally.

Hunting now is all the rage. The daring exploits of the last party outdoes the one before. Lieuts. Sharp, Chace and Mr. W. C. Broadwater were ahead this week until Mrs. Ayres, the lady crack shot, put them all in the shade.

Mr. A. B. Rodman, a prominent citizen of Lake County, Cal., is visiting with his brother and niece, Capt. and Miss Rodman.

The hop last Tuesday evening was complimentary to Mrs. Webber, who returned to Poplar River the following day. Lieut. Webber was here a few hours last Sunday.

An offer of \$10,000 in cash has been made for the exclusive privilege of selling peanuts at the World's Fair.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT CARLIN, U. S. N., took in the soldiers' encampment at Santa Cruz, Cal., Aug. 13.

CAPTAIN BYRON WILSON, U. S. N., registered at the Windsor Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

The family of Lieut. Pendleton, U. S. M. C., now at Sitka, has been increased by the arrival of a son.

PAYMASTER G. H. READ, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

P. A. ENGINEER W. B. BAYLEY, U. S. M. C., has been recommended three months leave by a medical survey.

MRS. FORNEY, wife of Col. James Forney, U. S. Marine Corps, is visiting Europe with a party of friends from Philadelphia.

MESDAMES McKEAN, Edsall and Craig, whose husbands are officers of the U. S. S. Boston, were at the sham battle at Santa Cruz, Cal.

1ST LIEUTENANT J. E. MAHONEY, U. S. M. C., reported for duty on the Charleston Aug. 16, relieving Lieut. Doyen, who started immediately for New York.

REAR ADMIRAL AND MRS. SELFRIDGE, Capt. Henry C. Cochrane, and family, and Lieut. T. S. Phelps were among the guests at the Hotel del Monte, Monterey, Cal.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR WM. T. HORD, U. S. Navy, has resumed his duties with the examining and retiring boards, Navy Department, after a month spent on the coast of Maine.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN J. ALMY, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, en route to the mountains with Mrs. Almy and his son, Lieut. Almy.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. W. HEATON, U. S. Navy, will superintend the erection of the machinery on board the *Marblehead*, under construction at the Quintard Iron Works, New York.

P. A. ENGINEER F. H. BAILEY, U. S. Navy, has returned from a month's leave, bringing his family and will occupy quarters in the "B and Q" Flats, Pennsylvania Avenue and 30th street, Georgetown.

P. A. PAYMASTER E. B. ROGERS, U. S. Navy, of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, returned to Washington Sept. 5 from a month's leave of absence with his family at the North.

P. A. ENGINEER F. J. SCHELL, U. S. Navy, of the Naval Academy staff, was at the Navy Department last week en route to Cold Sulphur Springs, Va., where he and his family will spend the month of September.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER C. H. MATHEWS, U. S. N., of the Steel Inspection Board, visited the Bureau of Steam Engineering recently, having in view an assignment to duty. Mr. Mathews returned to Harrisburg the first of the week.

THE artillery troops at Fort McHenry and a battery of artillery from Fort Monroe, will take part in the Naval Review at Baltimore, which commences Sept. 15, and terminates Sept. 17. Major J. G. Ramsay, 2d U. S. Artillery, will be in command of them.

SAMUEL WESTRAY BATTLE, M. D., passed assistant surgeon, U. S. N., has issued in pamphlet form an interesting paper read by him in June last before the County Medical Society at Asheville, N. C., entitled "A Review of the Mountain Health Resorts of North Carolina and their possibilities."

SURGEON WM. S. DIXON, U. S. N., has taken the house No. 1421 29th street, Georgetown, D. C., and will shortly set up his household gods for the winter. Dr. Dixon is at present on special duty at the National Museum, but will, early in the new year, be transferred to other duty more nearly connected with his profession.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER W. H. WEBB, U. S. Navy, has been sent to the Brooklyn Naval Hospital for treatment. He is still attached to the *Atlanta*, but should he remain under medical treatment for a lengthened period he will be detached and granted a sick leave. Lieut.-Comdr. Webb is the executive of the *Atlanta*. Mrs. Webb is a daughter of Chief Engr. Geo. Sewell, U. S. Navy.

SECRETARY TRACY, Admiral Gherardi, Comdr. Barker of the *Philadelphia*, Capt. Montgomery Seward of the *Miantonomoh*, Lieut. Comdr. Schroeder of the *Vesuvius*, Comdr. W. H. Brownson of the *Dolphin*, and other officers from the war vessels at anchor in New London harbor were special guests on Saturday evening last at a banquet and ball given by Mr. and Mrs. James D. Lynch at the Pequot Casino.

A PHILADELPHIA despatch of Sept. 5 quotes Secretary Nolan, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, as saying: "If the reports of ice extending hundreds of miles south of McCormick Bay are true, God help Peary and the Kite relief party. It has been stated that the Kite was icebound at Igigtut since last June, and as Igigtut is 500 miles south of McCormick Bay, where Peary's headquarters are located, the most serious fears are entertained that the Kite has never reached McCormick Bay, but is stuck in the ice and will be unable to return before the ice closes in about her."

COLONEL L. P. GRAHAM, U. S. A., retired, is a recent arrival at Ft. Monroe.

CAPTAIN C. B. HISTON, 8th U. S. Infantry, visited in Worcester, Mass., this week.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD, retired, is a recent arrival at Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT P. TILTON, U. S. A., retired, is a recent arrival at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

CAPTAIN A. H. GOODLOE, U. S. A., retired, has arrived at Lexington, Ky., from Detroit, Mich.

COLONEL G. A. WOODWARD, U. S. A., retired, has arrived in Washington from Jamestown, R. I. His address is 2110 Massachusetts avenue.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Douglas, is at South Evanston, Ill.

GENERAL D. H. RUCKER, U. S. A., retired, has been spending the summer at Nonquitt, Mass.

MAJOR JAVAN B. IRVINE, U. S. Army, retired, is comfortably located at Los Angeles, Cal.

COLONEL THOS. F. BARR, U. S. Army, returned to Governor's Island this week from a month's vacation.

GENERAL EUGENE A. CARR, U. S. A., registered at the Holland House, New York City, early in the week.

GENERAL L. P. GRAHAM, U. S. A., and Mrs. Graham are spending a few weeks at Old Point Comfort, Va.

MAJOR MOSES HARRIS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, lately in Milwaukee, goes, under his recent promotion, to Ft. Yates, N. D.

CAPTAIN JAMES REGAN, 9th U. S. Infantry, returned to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Tuesday from a short leave.

GENERAL GEO. D. RUGGLES, U. S. A., and family are spending a portion of the month of September in the Catskills.

CAPTAIN E. VAN A. ANDRUSS, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week to spend a month on leave.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MITCHELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., this week on leave, to return early in October.

LIEUTENANT F. R. DAY, 20th U. S. Infantry, attends the encampment of the North Dakota National Guard this month.

CAPTAIN W. H. BISBEE, 4th U. S. Infantry, will spend a portion of the month of September with the Montana National Guard.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY E. NOTES, 2d U. S. Cav., under his recent promotion gets Fort Huachuca, Ariz., as his new station.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAINGERFIELD PARKER, 13th U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Fort Sill, is at The Autlers Hotel, Colorado Springs.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., on leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., and lately at Memphis, N. Y., is now temporarily in New York.

LIEUTENANT F. W. COZ, 1st U. S. Artillery, now at Kansas City, will join Van Andruess's battery at Ft. Madison at the end of September.

LIEUTENANT G. W. VAN DEUSEN, 1st U. S. Artillery, is spending a few weeks at Housatonic, Mass., before joining at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

ACTION on the General Court-martial case of Lieut. James E. Dodge, 14th U. S. Inf., is still withheld awaiting the action of the civil court.

CAPTAIN E. B. ROBERTSON, 9th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting in Omaha, will return to Madison Bks., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in a few days.

CAPTAIN S. W. FOUNTAIN, 8th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va., on Monday of this week with his troop on a short practice march to Antietam, Md.

LIEUTENANT R. J. DUFF, 8th U. S. Cavalry, was expected in St. Louis this week to conduct recruits for his regiment from Jefferson Barracks to Dakota.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, lately relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, will soon join Fessenden's battery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT JOHN J. O'CONNELL, 21st U. S. Infantry, lately visiting at Old Point Comfort, Va., is expected to join at Fort Niagara towards the end of September.

CAPTAIN WM. ENNIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been visiting at Newport, R. I., for some weeks past, is expected to join at Fort McPherson, Ga., next week.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BAXTER, JR., 9th U. S. Inf., of McCabe's company at Sackett's Harbor, is still visiting at Greenwood, N. J. He will return to duty early in October.

CAPTAIN T. M. K. SMITH, 23d U. S. Infantry, has been selected as the officer from that regiment to serve a two years' tour of recruiting duty, commencing Oct. 1 next.

LIEUTENANT WALTER CHATFIELD, 5th U. S. Inf., of St. Francis Bks., Fla., is at the rifle range near Fort Thomas, Ky., with Co. D of his regiment for a tour of rifle practice.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. J. LYSTER, 21st U. S. Infantry, who has recently been transferred to Fort Sidney, Neb., will spend a few weeks on leave before settling down at his new post.

LIEUTENANT J. D. C. HOSKINS, 3d U. S. Artillery, lately relieved from duty at West Point, will spend September and October on leave before joining Turnbull's battery at Washington Barracks.

LIEUTENANT A. I. MORIARTY, 9th U. S. Infantry, came to New York City this week to be examined for retirement by the board at Governor's Island, presided over by Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, and afterwards returned to Fort Ontario.

CAPTAIN W. W. ROBINSON, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., who has been on duty at Jefferson Barracks since July, 1891, will shortly go to San Antonio for duty as assistant to Gen. G. B. Dandy, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Texas.

THAT there must be something in a name is evidenced by the fact that Private Frog and Jack of Indian Company I of the 11th Infantry have, by recent special War Department order, had their names enlarged to Oliver Frog and William Jack.

CAPTAIN F. P. KINGSBURY, U. S. A., inspector of Small Arms Practice on the staff of Major-General Howard, has prepared a handy "Instructions for Competitors" at the rifle competitions of the Department of the East which have commenced at Fort Niagara.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL R. N. BATCHELOR, U. S. A., lately visiting on the Pacific Coast, was in New York City this week.

LIEUTENANT E. F. McGLACHLIN, JR., 5th U. S. Artillery, under recent orders, changes base from Ft. Canby to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

COLONEL C. L. KILBURN, U. S. A., retired, is at the Windsor Hotel, Elizabethtown, N. Y., having recently arrived from Philadelphia, Pa.

CAPTAIN E. C. GILBREATH, 11th U. S. Infantry, relinquished duty at San Carlos this week to come East for a two years' tour of recruiting duty.

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. A. SLAKER, 1st U. S. Artillery, are on a visit to New York City from Fort Monroe, Va. Their present address is 102 W. 44th St.

CAPTAIN DAVID B. WILSON, 25th U. S. Infantry, at present on recruiting duty at Buffalo, will spend October and November on leave before joining his regiment.

LIEUTENANT T. J. CLAY, 10th U. S. Infantry, leaves Fort Wingate, N. M., in a few days, to spend September and October on leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR MURRAY, 1st U. S. Artillery, of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., paid a short visit to Monmouth Junction, N. J., early in the week, in court-martial service.

CAPTAIN J. W. SUMMERHAYES, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., on duty at San Antonio since November, 1890, will soon come North for duty at Davids Island, N. Y. H.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, a recent arrival in the East, was expected in Boston, Mass., this week, on a short visit to look after some mounts for his light battery.

COLONEL CHARLES G. BARTLETT, 9th U. S. Infantry, was called from Sackett's Harbor on Sunday last by the death of his brother. He will return to Madison Barracks early this week.

COLONEL M. V. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., having gone temporarily to Hot Springs, Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, 5th Cav., A. D. C., is in charge of the A. G. C. Headquarters Department of the Plate.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CALIFF, 3d U. S. Artillery, lately relieved from recruiting duty at Ashtabula, Ohio, will spend a few weeks' leave to attend to private business before returning to Fort McHenry.

MAJOR P. F. HARVEY, surgeon, U. S. A., contributes to the New York *Medical Journal* an interesting account of two remarkable medical cases treated by Drs. R. M. O'Reilly and E. B. Frik, U. S. Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. J. LYSTER, 21st U. S. Infantry, and family, left Fort Randall, S. D., Sept. 1, for Fort Sidney, Neb., where the colonel will take command of the companies of the 21st remaining out West.

LIEUTENANT V. H. BRIDGMAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, has succeeded Capt. A. C. Taylor as regimental recruiting officer, and the latter resumes command of his battery at Fort Warren. Lieut. Bridgman was expected at Lowell, Mass., this week.

CAPTAIN C. A. BOOTH, 7th U. S. Infantry, now at Harrisburg, Pa., on recruiting duty, will finish his tour Oct. 1, and before joining his regiment will report to Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania for temporary duty with the National Guard of that State.

THE marriage of Lieut. Stephen M. Hackney, 16th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Nellie Clark, daughter of Mr. L. M. Clark, of Leavenworth, was to take place at St. Paul's Church in that city on Wednesday of this week. After a short tour the married couple go to Fort Douglas.

A VERY quiet wedding took place at St. James Church, Newtown, L. I., on Sept. 5. The contracting parties were Mr. Paul Edward Volumn, son of Col. Edward Perry Volumn, chief medical purveyor, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Margaretta B. Fryatt, daughter of the late J. Van Dyke Berle, M. D.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. C. WILDRICK, 1st U. S. Artillery, temporarily at the Grand Hotel, New York City, since his arrival at New York City, assumed the command this week of the post of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, and received a hearty welcome from many old friends there, civil as well as military.

AMONG a detachment of 15 recruits which were forwarded to the 1st Cavalry Saturday of last week was Grover Flint, son of the late General Custer Grover, colonel 1st Cavalry, U. S. A. Mr. Flint, who changed his name several years ago, is a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1888, and a widely travelled man, who hopes to work his way from the ranks to a commission.

COLONEL LOOMIS I. LANGDON, 1st U. S. Artillery, commanding at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., has been energetic this week in using the troops under his command as a beach patrol to ward off all danger from the proximity of vessels near the Narrows having cholera on board. Lieut.-Col. Wildrick and Major Egan, at Fort Wadsworth, have been similarly active, and deserve the thanks of their communities.

MR. GEORGE DANDY, son of General and Mrs. Dandy, who is a student at Lehigh University, has been spending his vacation at home at San Antonio. During the young gentleman's absence he had not only become proficient in classics, but is an adept in the magical arts as well. Thursday evening a number of young people gathered at his home and were highly entertained by a programme which was well worthy of a large audience.—*S. A. Express*.

In honor of Bishop Worthington, of Nebraska, and Mrs. Worthington, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Garrison, of Fort Omaha, gave a very pretty dinner recently. The table was sweetly decorated, and while coffee was being served the regimental band played beautifully on the lawn outside. To meet the Bishop and his wife the host and hostess had invited Capt. Spencer, Mrs. Porter, Lieut. and Mrs. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Webster, and Mrs. John Worthington.

CHAPLAIN G. G. MULLINS, U. S. A., retired, has arrived at Los Angeles, Cal., from Chicago, Ill.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. Army, retired, has arrived in Annisquam, Mass., from New York City.

CAPTAIN J. S. GARLAND, retired, has arrived in Washington from Olney, Md. He resides at 814 St. N. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANT H. S. COLE, U. S. A., retired, arrived at 504 Portland Ave., St. Paul, Minn., on St. Louis.

COLONEL W. B. ROYAL, U. S. A., retired, is back in Washington from Dublin, N. H. His address is 1818 street, N. W.

CAPTAIN W. THOMPSON, U. S. A., retired, has recently arrived at 702 North avenue, Tacoma, Wash., from Bismarck, N. D.

CAPTAIN J. A. SNYDER, U. S. A., retired, has returned to Washington from Sudbrook Pass, Md. He resides at 1806 K street, N. W.

COLONEL J. J. REYNOLDS, U. S. A., retired, has returned to Washington, D. C., from Fort Monroe. He resides at 1601 S street, N. W.

MAJOR F. E. DE COURCY, retired, is a guest at Broadway Central Hotel, New York City, having returned from Narragansett.

PROFESSOR G. L. ANDREWS, U. S. A., who was retired on August 31, has gone to Auburndale, Mass., which will be his future home.

CAPTAIN T. C. J. BAILEY, U. S. A., retired, has returned to 29 N. 9th St., Newark, N. J., from his summer trip to East Mackin, Me.

COLONEL G. STONEMAN, U. S. Army, retired, has Lakewood, N. Y., for Buffalo. His address in latter city is 17 W. Utica street.

CAPTAIN W. H. MERRILL, U. S. Army, retired, resides at 30 E. 14th street, New York, having recently returned there from Long Branch, N. J.

MAJOR O. I. CONVERSE, retired, has returned to Washington from Rindge, N. H. His present address is lock box 27, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR W. R. DUNTON, retired, who has at the summer at Lake St. Catherine, Vt., will return to Fairfield, N. Y. on the 15th inst.

CAPTAIN S. T. HAMILTON, U. S. A., recently retired, has arrived in Baltimore from Ft. Wingate, N. Mexico. His present address is 318 W. Lombard St.

MR. PAUL EDWARD VOLLM, son of Col. E. P. Voll, U. S. A., retired, was married Sept. 5, at New York, Long Island, to Mrs. Margaretta B. Fryatt, New York.

CAPTAIN C. KING, U. S. A., retired, who has been in Milwaukee, Wis., for some time past, will be in Philadelphia after Sept. 15. His address will be 715 street.

COLONEL R. SAXTON, U. S. Army, retired, after a summer outing at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., has returned to Washington and taken up quarters at 16th street.

COLONEL J. CONRAD, U. S. A., retired, has returned from his summer outing at Lake George and up his old residence at 25 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL C. B. COMSTOCK, U. S. A., arrived in New York from England on Wednesday on the City of York, one of the steamships, fortunately, having no cholera on board.

CAPTAIN C. BENDIRE, U. S. A., retired, has returned to Washington from his summer vacation at Narragansett and is again pursuing his scientifics at the Smithsonian Institute.

MAJOR A. W. CHASE, 2d U. S. Art., now at Coon, Ia., will join Cale's battery at Fort Trumbull in a few days, just in time to go with the battery to Fort Adams for a tour of artillery practice.

NEWPORT, R. I., despatch of Sept. 3 says: Col. L. Best, U. S. A., and Mrs. Best gave a charming display to-night the numbers on the programme being filled by Prof. Schmelz, Mrs. Best, the hostess; Amy Fay and Mr. A. Rogers. The house was filled with guests.... The venerable Gen. S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., entertained guests at luncheon at the grill rooms to-day.

MAJOR DE WITT C. POOLE, paymaster, U. S. A., returned to Cincinnati from leave, and is now preparing for the day of retirement for age, Sept. 26. Maj. Poole has a long and honorable record. In 1861 he went to the front as an officer of Wisconsin volunteers, and was soon afterwards appointed lieutenant colonel. In 1863 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and resigned in 1866. In 1867 he was appointed captain of the 25th U. S. Infantry, was afterwards assigned to the 22d U. S. Infantry, and was appointed major and paymaster in 1882.

THE experiences of Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ord. Off., U. S. A., at Paris, France, a few months ago, recalled this week by the fact that M. Grenier, a member of the French Navy Department, arrested for the disclosure of secret official documents, has been sentenced to 20 years penal servitude, to be followed by 20 years banishment from France. This was a practical expulsion from his native land for the jury before whom the case was tried rejected a plea of extenuating circumstances which had been introduced by the prisoner's counsel. Detectives detailed to watch Grenier alleged he concealed about his person private papers given to the Ministry of Marine, where he was employed, and in the evening when the offices had been closed carried them to Capt. Borup, who would photograph them and then return them to Grenier.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, Washington, D. C., desire to obtain the services of an unmarried officer the retired list of the Army or Navy who, under House Committee, will act as superintendent of club house. He will be provided with a furnished room in the club, his board, and will be paid salary. The Chairman of the House Committee would be glad to receive communications on this subject.

CAPTAIN W. C. BORDEN, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., after a few months temporary duty at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., will return in a few days to his old Station, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., where his services will be essential, in case cholera should make its appearance there.

A SARANAC LAKE despatch of Sept. 2 said: Maj. Gen. Schofield, U. S. A., arrived by special train today, accompanied by Lieut. G. B. Duncan, the Hon. John M. Wever, President Inman of the Chateaugay, and a dozen others. The party were driven to Lake Placid, where they spent a few hours fishing. In the evening they returned and went back to Plattsburgh in the special train.

SOME HINTS FOR THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WITH all due respect to the powers that be, one cannot avoid regarding with pity, the plight of the ten graduates of West Point, who have recently been assigned, as additional second lieutenants, to the artillery regiments, and are thus condemned to a life of dreary, inactive waiting for a promotion that will never come. Some one should have advised these young men, and told them that by their action in thus applying for the artillery, they virtually delayed their incorporation into the ranks of the Army by one or two years. Some one should have explained to them the fact that in entering the Army there are other things to be considered besides social success, balls and theatre parties; that while the distinction between captain, 1st lieutenant and 2d lieutenant seems small to the eyes of a cadet, promotion is *true advancement*, and is first to be considered in choosing a regiment. Some one should have taught them that the sentiment which prompts the remark so often heard, "I would rather be a lieutenant of artillery stationed where I can go to the theatre every night than a captain of infantry or cavalry stationed on the frontier," is neither sincere nor soldierly. Finally, some one should have shown these young men that the talk of the increase of the artillery, and of consequent unlimited promotion, is entirely illusory; that it will be years before we have high powered guns in number sufficient for even the employment of the present force, and that the artillerists' dream of seven regiments of organized, unarmed, semi-ambitious, military mechanics, is delusion, as Congress must soon perceive. That the dual system of defence, now advocated by the artillery, is as antiquated as the guns that they reject; that to defend a place by means of two forces, each entirely independent of the other is ineffective and dangerous; that no Army force is fitted to co-operate efficiently with the torpedo boats and battle ships of the Navy; that the march of development is relentless, and that like European nations we must eventually turn over the sea coast forts to the Navy, and relegate the artillery troops of the Army to their proper role, namely, to serve the guns of our light batteries, siege batteries, and interior fortresses.

At West Point it would seem, customs never change. As far back as the memory of man goeth it has been the rule there to present a cadet on graduating with a diploma, in which he is duly recommended for either artillery, cavalry or infantry. Uniformly the highest cadet in order have been recommended for the artillery, the next highest for the cavalry, and the lowest for the infantry. We protest against this system, with its unjust reflection on two noble arms of the Service. The graduate should join that arm of the Service in which his talents, fitness, and capacity will be of most value to his country. It is right that in selecting an arm he should have the privilege of choice before those who may graduate below him. But to make such a recommendation on the diploma, and thus establish a standard which is bound to weigh greatly with the cadet, even though its injustice is manifest, is altogether outside the province of the Board. Their duty should be simply to establish the grade of the cadet in his different studies. Let the engineers take their pick of the class, if they will, and then let each cadet, uninfluenced by recommendations to the cavalry, artillery or infantry, apply in order of standing for his favorite arm. We will see no such extraordinary spectacle as that now presented—ten officers waiting for vacancies in the five regiments of artillery, while troops of cavalry and companies of infantry lack second lieutenants.

CAVALRY.

As this comes from an officer of experience, we turn it over to the Artillery for consideration and reply.—EDITOR JOURNAL.

ANECDOTE OF SIR HUGH ROSE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing of the late Lord Straithairn to the *Million*, says he was the most indolent, lackadaisical, languid person who ever dawdled along Piccadilly. When he was devastating Central India, and winning the splendid victories that immortalized his name, he was so lazy that he could not be got to dictate the despatches recording his own triumphs. Months elapsed before these documents could be extracted from him, and then they were brief and meagre to the last degree. One day, when Sir Hugh Rose, he was entertaining a gallant company to dinner during the crisis of the mutiny. With the utmost *sang froid* he was delighting those near him with one of his best anecdotes. In the middle of it his orderly entered, and after saluting, exclaimed, "We have captured 200 rebels, sir." To him the general turned, and with that elegant courtesy of manner on which he prided himself, serenely replied: "Thank you, sergeant." But the man still remained. Again interrupting his chief, he said: "But what are we to do with them, sir?" "Oh," replied Sir Hugh, with a soft smile, "hang them, of course," and he resumed his anecdote. In a little while Sir Hugh was again interrupted in the middle of another story by the sergeant, who came in and said: "Please, sir, we've hung the lot, sir." The general turned, bowed slightly, and in the sweetest manner, lisped: "Thanks, sergeant—very many thanks," and then went on with his anecdote as if nothing had happened. This story came to the ears of the Queen, and she was so angry that it nearly cost Sir Hugh his peerage.—*Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Willis.—You stand No. 8 on Commissary Sergeant list.

P. R. B.—Robert M. Brookfield represents the 4th Pa. district; S. F. Dallam represents 6th Pa. district.

D. N. P.—Soldiers discharged under G. O. 80, of 1860, A. G. O., are not entitled to travel allowances. See the last paragraph of the order.

G.—You seem to have been adequately paid, but an appeal to the proper authority at Washington would result in a binding and definite decision.

F. C. K.—Read carefully G. O. 72, A. G. O., of Aug. 10, 1891, on the subject of Army commissions from civil life, published in JOURNAL of Aug. 15, 1891, page 364.

R. S.—Cost of sharpshooter's badge is \$1. Apply to your commanding officer for a badge to replace the one lost. Read carefully par. 515, Small Arms Firing Regulations (page 204).

N. G. P.—The age for admission to the Military Academy is between 17 and 22 years. If you will not be under the fall of 1893 you will, of course, be eligible for admission in June, 1893.

C. J. N.—Your name will probably be included in list of candidates soon to be examined for position of ordnance sergeant, U. S. A. Your chances will depend upon the showing you make at the examination.

Reader asks: Can a soldier convicted of desertion, and afterwards returned to duty, purchase his discharge under G. O. No. 81, Hdqrs. of the Army, A. G. O., 1860? Ans.—After careful consideration of the laws, regulations and decisions on the subject, we answer yes.

Medicus.—Applications for enlistment into the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and should be accompanied by testimonial as to character, physical soundness, and special knowledge, as of pharmacy, etc.

A. E. F.—Watch the naval orders published weekly in the JOURNAL, and when you see a chief engineer or paymaster ordered to a vessel, make application direct to him for the position of paymaster's yeoman. A general knowledge of bookkeeping and accounts is the chief qualification.

E. D. C. asks: Will holding a first sergeant's warrant in the N. G. Pa. aid a young man to enter the Army? Ans.—Most decidedly. The weakness of the left eye to which you refer, seems to be trifling and might not be an objection. The pay of a sapper of cavalry is \$15 per month, which, of course, increases with length of service. It is not extra duty, but the regular duty of the position.

G. H. T. asks: I wish to serve my next enlistment in the Navy as a band musician. How many bands are employed in the Navy, and where shall I apply for enlistment? Are the bands always on the water, and what is the pay? Ans.—Each of the flagships has a band. You can enlist on board the receiving-ship *Vermont* at the New York Navy-yard. Musicians of the first class receive \$32 per month; buglers, \$33.

T. W. M. asks: A man enlists in the U. S. Navy and deserts, and after a period of two years enlists in the U. S. Navy and deserts again. Is he apprehended for the last desertion and tried by a G. C. M., and sentenced to imprisonment? On expiration of said imprisonment, can he be tried and convicted for first desertion? Ans.—Yes; if the first desertion occurred within three years from the time of expiration of last sentence.

X. X. asks: Does an officer's service as an enlisted man during the war count double towards retirement? Ans.—We think not. Section 7 of the act approved June 18, 1878, says: "All officers of the Army of the United States who have served as officers in the volunteer forces during the War of the Rebellion, or as enlisted men in the Armies of the United States, Regular or volunteer, shall be, and are hereby, credited with the full time they may have served as such officers and as such enlisted men in computing their service for longevity pay and retirement."

D. M. W.—Your parents might secure your discharge, on positive proof that you are now a minor and were one when you enlisted. But our advice to you is to serve out your time, or do the manful thing, and purchase your discharge, which your service will permit. On the 25th of this month the act approved July 27, 1890, will go into effect. Section 8 of that act provides: "That fraudulent enlistment, and the receipt of any pay or allowance thereunder, is hereby declared a military offence and made punishable by Court-martial, under the 62d Article of War."

F. F. G. asks: 1. Can any civilians be appointed to the Army as 2d lieutenants this year? Ans.—See answer to F. L. M. in JOURNAL of Sept. 5.

2. Can an enlisted man buy his discharge at the end of the first year's service? Ans.—Yes, for \$120.

3. Can he claim his discharge at the end of third year? Ans.—He can at the end of three years and three months' service, always provided he has served honestly and faithfully from date of enlistment.

4. Are the chances good, or even fair, for promotion from the ranks for men of good education? Ans.—Yes, if good conduct and zeal in the profession go hand in hand with it.

W. O. B. asks: Which of the two grades of naval officers, viz., mates and warrant, take precedence (by warrant officers I refer to those of the line, as boatswains and gunners), and what salute are the mates supposed to give to a warrant officer? Please quote authority. Am I wrong in thinking that, according to the new tactics, all officers are entitled to the same salute, and that a warrant officer of the line is the superior of a mate, first by virtue of his warrant signed by the President of the United States (a mate's appointment is signed only by the Secretary of the Navy), and second, by Robinson's Revised Regulations of the U. S. Navy General Orders, which says something like this: "Boatswains take rank, under the head of line officers, after midshipmen finally graduated (who are now ensigns, gunners after boatswains, mates after gunners, etc.)" Ans.—

The question of precedence between mates and warrant officers is now under advisement by the Secretary of the Navy. We are informed that the Department is likely to decide in favor of the warrant officers. There is no regulation requiring mates to salute warrant officers, but as a matter of courtesy it is customary for mates to stand at attention when a warrant officer passes.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

The Express says:

Lieut. Jules G. Ord, 18th Inf., has returned to Fort Clark from a four days' hunting trip.

Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav., from Fort Ringgold, is a recent caller, on route to Austin, where he is cited to appear before the State court in the case of a Mexican who is charged with being accessory to the murder of Corp. Chas. H. Edstrom, Troop C, 3d Cav., in December last.

Capt. Charles H. Heyl, 2d Inf., recently relieved at Fort Worth as special recruiting officer, is expected to return in a few days to Fort Sam Houston.

Capt. R. I. Eberidge and 2d Lieut. Hugh Swain, 2d Inf., have returned from Austin.

LIEUTENANT TOTTEN says fifty thousand soldiers could keep the cholera out of the country, but he does not explain how the cholera is to be kept out of the soldiers.—*N. Y. Herald*.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns. At Norfolk fitting out for service with Massachusetts Militia.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At Norfolk Sept. 5.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Commander Geo. E. Wingate. At Mackinac, Mich., Sept. 1.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. Washburn Maynard. At Sitka, Alaska, at last account.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. On her summer cruise. Expects to reach Philadelphia about the middle of October. Was at Southampton, Eng., Aug. 10.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York. On her summer cruise. Will return to U. S. about Oct. 15. At Gibraltar, Aug. 20.

THE TITAN, 3d rate, 3 machine guns. Commander George C. Reiter. At San Francisco, Cal., at last account.

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns (practice ship of Naval Academy). Comdr. E. F. Goodrich. At Norfolk Aug. 27. Will be prepared to visit Havre, Fr., and Genoa, Italy, in October next for the purpose of transporting certain works of art intended for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition.

PASSAIC, monitor, 3d rate, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. J. F. Merry. Practice ship for Naval Reserve of Massachusetts on Sept. 10. At Boston, Mass.

RECEIVING SHIPS, IRON-CLADS, ETC.

CUSHING, torpedo boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. New York.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. C. C. Cotton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. O. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun, Capt. O. S. Norton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 30 guns, Capt. Jas. O'Kane. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clad *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. G. W. Plyman, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Chilean squadron of evolution returned to Valparaiso September 2. It is reported that the work of raising the sunken battle ship *Blanco Encalada* is progressing favorably and there is every hope of a successful termination of the work.

The following additional candidates have been admitted as naval cadets: H. B. Norwood, Massachusetts; Charles E. Gilpin, Michigan; John H. Ross, New York; H. O. Bassett, Maryland; N. H. Brown, Indiana; James Briggs, Indiana. The examination of candidates began at Annapolis, September 2.

A NAVAL officer recently visiting the Dubuque Iron Works, Iowa, reports that nearly the whole force of the works is at present engaged on torpedo boat No. 2, and its completion is being pushed with all reasonable speed. The opinion is expressed that if careful and painstaking inspection counts for any thing, this craft will have few faults of construction. Great interest in this, the first work for the Navy ever done in the State, is being manifested throughout that part of the country.

AN event of no little importance was the lowering into position of the starboard after boiler of the cruiser *New York* at Cramp's shipyard on Thursday of last week. Some doubt had been expressed as to the ability of the lately erected steel derrick to lift the boilers without accident, and as the same derrick is to be used for all of the other ships now under construction at the works, great interest was manifested in the attempt. Under the circumstances the successful accomplishment of the task is of national importance. The weight of each main boiler of the *New York* is about 70 tons, exclusive of fittings and details, and there are six of these boilers containing an aggregate grate surface of 988 sq. ft. and a heating surface of 34,580 sq. ft.

THE ENGINEER reports that new ships of the Cunard Line are to be launched this month. They are but little smaller than the Great Eastern. They will be sent into the water obliquely owing to the narrowness of the Clyde. The rudder will be wholly submerged, and is of peculiar construction. It is made of a single steel plate, weighing in the rough about 10 tons, and made by Krupp, as no firm in Great Britain possessed machinery competent to roll a plate of the great width necessary. The propelling machinery of each ship consists of two pairs of triple expansion engines, each of which will indicate 12,000 to 15,000-horse power. All the reciprocating parts have been made as light as possible to provide for the high speed at which the engines will run—over 100 revolutions per minute. Steam will be supplied in each ship by twelve double-ended boilers with eight furnaces in each. Each pair of furnaces has an independent uptake. The boilers will stand fore and aft, and there will be six stokeholes, and two funnels, the largest in diameter ever constructed. The lines of the ships are exceedingly beautiful, and give promise that an enormous speed will be maintained. There will be two shelter decks, one over the other, and the flying bridge will stand 60 ft. above the water level. They will be in all respects the most magnificent ships ever constructed, and the rapidity with which they have been built is simply astounding.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, Washington, D. C., desires to obtain the services of an unmarried officer on the retired list of the Army or Navy who, under the House Committee, will act as superintendent of the club house. He will be provided with a furnished room in the club, his board, and will be paid a salary. The Chairman of the House Committee will be glad to receive communications on this subject.

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE at Newport was formally opened by Capt. A. T. Mahan, its president, on Sept. 6. Capt. Mahan read an interesting address, in which he touched on the history and value of the War College, which was listened to with marked attention by the officers and others present.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT announces a satisfactory settlement of the unpleasant incident occasioned by the burning of the residence of an American missionary at Borkuorn, Asia Minor, and other outrages perpetrated upon American missionaries in that country, the Turkish Government having made proper reparation. This obviates the necessity of sending the *Newark* and *Bennington* to Borkuorn to investigate the affair. They are now at Genoa, from whence the *Newark* will shortly proceed to Montevideo. The *Bennington* will return to the United States.

APPLICATIONS have been made to the Navy Department from Grand Army employees of Navy-yards and naval stations for leaves of absence with pay for about seven days to enable them to attend the Grand Army encampment at Washington, D. C. As it is not in its power in view of existing law to allow such leaves of absence, such men as desire it will be permitted to absent themselves without the loss of their position at the yard, provided they promptly report and resume work on their return, and any rule of the yard to the contrary will be waived in their case. The absence of the salaried employees in excess of the period allowed during the calendar year must be without pay. A circular letter to this effect has been addressed by Acting Secretary Soley to the commandants of the various Navy-yards and naval stations.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

SEPT. 2.—Ensign Albert P. Niblack, to examination for promotion.

SEPT. 3.—Commanders M. L. Johnson and O. F. Heyerman, Lieutenant Commander R. E. Impey, Lieutenants J. K. Cogswell, John C. Wilson, J. H. Bull and E. H. Tillman, to duty in attendance on course of instruction at the Naval War College and Torpedo School, Newport, R. I.

SEPT. 5.—Assistant Surgeon James Stoughton, to the San Francisco.

Paymaster W. J. Thomson, as purchasing paymaster and general storekeeper at the Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

SEPT. 8.—Assistant Engineer Charles W. Dyson, to the Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk*.

Detached.

SEPT. 2.—Commander C. F. Goodrich, from the command of the training ship Jamestown and ordered to command the Constellation.

Lieutenant Commander Albert Ross, from the Jamestown and ordered to the Constellation as executive.

Lieutenants Theodosia Porter, James C. Cressap, John Hood, Ensigns H. G. Gates, H. S. Ritter, W. H. Buck, P. A. Surgeon S. H. Griffith, Boatswain Henry Hudson, Gunner A. Harman, Carpenter A. M. Mossey and Sallmaker G. Van Mater, from the training ship Jamestown and ordered to the Constellation.

Chief Engineer L. R. McNary, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to duty as a member of the Experimental Board at New York.

P. A. Engineer Wm. H. Nauman, from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Assistant Paymaster Geo. W. Simpson, from the training ship Jamestown and ordered as assistant to the general storekeeper, Navy-yard, New York.

SEPT. 3.—Ensign L. H. Everhart, from the Jamestown and ordered to temporary duty on the Enterprise, and upon the arrival of that vessel at Boston to the Atlanta.

SEPT. 5.—Chief Engineer Wm. H. Harris, from the receiving ship Wabash and ordered to duty as a member of the Engineer Naval Examining Board at Philadelphia.

Chief Engineer Philip Inch, from the San Francisco upon the reporting of his relief and granted two months' leave.

Chief Engineer A. S. Greene, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and as a member of the Examining Board and ordered to the Charleston.

Chief Engineer Fletcher A. Wilson, from the Charleston upon the reporting of his relief and ordered to the San Francisco.

P. A. Paymaster H. R. Sullivan, from the training ship Jamestown.

Assistant Surgeon L. W. Spratling, from the San Francisco and granted leave for one month.

SEPT. 8.—Lieut. Commander Albert Ross, from the Constellation Sept. 24, and granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant F. W. Nichols, from the Richmond and ordered to the Constellation as executive.

Lieutenants W. P. Potter and Ridgely Hunt, from the Philadelphia and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for orders to the Baltimore.

Ensign W. C. P. Muir, from the Coast Survey steamer Blake Sept. 10, and granted three months' leave.

Assistant Engineer F. C. Bowers, from the Fish Hawk and ordered to the New York Navy-yard.

SEPT. 7.—Assistant Naval Constructor Lawrence Spear and Naval Cadet R. W. Watt from special duty at the ship yard of Wm. Cramp and Sons on Oct. 1, and ordered to proceed to London, England, and upon arrival to report to the U. S. naval attaché for instruction regarding a second year's course at the University of Glasgow, Scotland.

Naval Cadet John D. Beurau from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and receiving ship Franklin Oct. 1 next, and ordered to proceed to Paris, France, for the purpose of pursuing a special course of study of naval mathematics at that place.

Naval Cadet Joseph E. McDonald from the Newark and ordered to Paris for the purpose of pursuing a course of naval architecture at that place.

Naval Cadet H. L. Ferguson from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and from the receiving ship Franklin Oct. 1, and ordered to proceed to London, England, for the purpose of pursuing a special course of instruction at the University of Glasgow.

Naval Cadet Charles B. Magruder from the Ord-

inance Dock, Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Charleston.

Acting Carpenter W. F. Stevenson from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Charleston.

Carpenter O. N. Hilton from the Charleston and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Third Lieut. F. G. Dodge, attached to the revenue steamer *Rush*, reports to the Treasury Department, under date of Sitka, Alaska, Aug. 11, that he arrived at that port Aug. 17 with the American bark *Lynx*, which had been seized near Unalaska for violating the modus vivendi, and that he had turned her over to the Collector of Customs.

[CIRCULAR NO. 45.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, AUG. 16, 1892.

PUBLISHES the comparative standing of ships which fired under Bureau of Navigation Orders 15 and 16. The main and secondary battery practice took place during the second quarter of 1892. The small arms practice took place in the last quarter of 1891 and the first and second quarters of 1892.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

SHARKS.

I WAS readin' in a paper—I believe it was the *Times*—Where a feller sez a shark won't bite a human, if alive.* Now if he's inclined to gamble, let him just put up his dimes

With the JOURNAL, an' to cover the amount I'll quickly strive.

There's a little spot called Tampa, on the coast of Florida, An' a bay that bears the same name will be that con-

tinus found.

'Tis a rongdevoo for sharks, an' if the gent will try it he

Will acknowledge it to be a most convincin' provin'

ground.

I was crusad' ther in '80, an' we had a bo'nu'd mate,

Who slipped overboard one mornin' fer to take a little swim.

Which his name was James McFodder, an' we never learned his fate.

"Till we caught a shark, an' in him found a monk-bag labelled "Jim."

Jones, cap'n o' the fo'c'sle, was a greasy, tender chap.

He went down the gangway-ladder fer to wash a dirty swab.

When a wall-eyed shark came up behind an' give his jaws a snap.

Then he turned and swam away again with Jones's leg in his gob.

We put Jones down in the sick-bay, where they doctored him awhile;

Pretty soon he was as hearty an' as greasy as before.

An' that shark he lay alongside, with a wistful sort o' smile

That seemed to say, "I've tasted Jones, an' hanker arter more."

Well, we used to try to catch him, but the critter wouldn't bite;

Then we tried to spear an' shoot him—but it wasn't any use.

Just as soon as e'er a gun or a harpoon would heave in sight,

His suggestive smile would deepen. He would wink, an' them vaooos.

Jones, he soon got kinder nervous, fer it worrit him to see

That 'ere monster lyin' alongside day by day, as in wait

For the rest of him. He used to say that he was earnin' he

Was expected ultimately to contribute further hair!

Now how things would have turned out for poor old Jones

I couldn't say.

If he'd stayed with us much longer, but he shortly was re-

With a pension, an' the day he left, the shark, too, went away.

An' I didn't meet with them, again, until my time ex-

pired.

I was a good fifteen months later that I met again with Jones.

He was captain of a schooner, "Sassy Sol," of Baltimore.

An' you couldn't tell his cork snuff from a leg o' flesh and bones.

But he didn't look as fleshly nor as greasy as of yore.

After swappin' recollections (with a jug o' suttin' short), I inquired of him the wherefore that he looked so sad an' thin.

With a sigh, he answered, "Worrit!" an' he led me to the port.

I looked overboard, an' saw, by gum, a shark's black dorsal fin!

Well, we went on deck, an' lightin' pipes we set down on the rail.

An' then Jones he sighs again, an' sez, "That devil's killin' me."

Every place I drop my mud-hook there he shows up without fail.

An' he follers closely in my wake, each time I puts to sea.

Jan., he cries, "I gits that nervous"—an' he whacks me on the thigh—

Which I being unprepared for, makes me give a violent start.

Which upsets him. Overboard he goes, with one despairin' cry.

An' I sees that fin make fur him with the quickness of a dart!

We had lines out in a minnit, an' I see poor Jonesy rise

To the surface, swimmin' bravely, but I hadn't any hope.

For the shark's great, gleamin' belly met my horror-stricken eyes.

An' he had Jones in his clutches, just as he had grabbed a rope.

I was turnin' round in anguish, not to see the bloody work.

When I heard Jones's voice cry, "Lend a hand—the cuss has got my leg!"

He was on board in a jiffy, but he'd left behind his cork

With the shark, who had been buncoed by the artificial peg.

Well, sir, when the truth dawned on that fish, he was so mortified

To discover he'd been swindled out of what was his by right.

That he glanced reproachfully at Jones, turned belly up an' died.

An' old Jones was so excited that he fainted at the sight.

BEN BARNACLE, U. S. S. Atlanta.

*The term alive obviously applies to the "human."

At a recent informal meeting at St. Augustine, of Governor Fleming, of Florida, and his staff, and the commanders of the battalions of the State troops held at Camp Mitchell during the annual encampment of 1892, resolutions were adopted, "that the thanks of the commander-in-chief and of his general and personal staff, and of the commanders of the battalions, on behalf of their several commands, be tendered to Capt. Henry Marotte, U. S. A., for his constant and unremitting efforts to insure the success of the annual encampment of 1892, in assisting to secure the gratuitous transportation of the troops to the place of encampment, and in constant and unremitting attention to their comfort and convenience during the encampment."

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THE U. S. troops at Washington Barracks and at Fort Myer have been ordered to participate in the parade at Washington on Sept. 19, the occasion of the dedication of the reunion place of ex-Union soldiers and sailors of the war. A salute during the dedicatory ceremonies will be fired by Light Battery C, 3d Artillery.

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A COMMISSARY SERGEANT in Washington State, desires to exchange for a Station in the SOUTH WEST or SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Address C. S., ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, N. Y. City.

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OUR NAVY AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE consolidation of the North Atlantic Squadron and Squadron of Evolution has at last taken effect. Formal orders were issued from the Navy Department on Sept. 8 for Rear Admiral Gherardi to haul down his flag from the *Philadelphia* on Sept. 9, and for Acting Rear Admiral Walker to hoist his flag on the same vessel on Sept. 9. The North Atlantic thus becomes quite a formidable fleet, comprising at it does the *Philadelphia*, *Chicago*, *Atlanta*, *Concord*, *Kearsage*, *Miantonomah* and *Vesuvius*.

If the present intentions of the authorities are carried out Acting Rear Admiral Walker will inaugurate his new command with a cruise in Venezuelan waters. Orders have been issued for his immediate departure with the *Philadelphia* for La Guayra, Venezuela, where he will meet the *Kearsage* and *Concord*, which are now en route there. It is hinted that the State Department anticipates that Great Britain intends to take advantage of the present disturbed state of affairs in Venezuela to push her claim for additional territory in that republic, and that it is the purpose of this Govern-

ment to vigorously uphold the Monroe doctrine.

The State Department has unofficial advices to the effect that the insurgents have been successful; that Gen. Crespo, their leader, is in full control, and that the revolution is therefore over. Yet, notwithstanding this information, the authorities here, for some reason, and probably that stated, deemed it prudent to have a fleet of American vessels there with a Rear Admiral to manage affairs.

Rear Admiral Gherardi, who relinquishes command of the North Atlantic Squadron after three years and a half active and hard service, will leave for San Francisco next week to assume command of a special fleet for a voyage to Southern Pacific ports, particularly Valparaiso. He will hoist his flag on the *San Francisco* about Sept. 25, and will sail as soon afterward as that vessel and the *Baltimore* and *Charleston* are ready, probably by Oct. 1. It has not yet been decided whether all three of these vessels will be brought to the Atlantic coast to participate in the naval review, but it is officially stated that the *Baltimore* at least will be brought around the Horn, and that Rear Admiral Gherardi will transfer his flag to her at the conclusion of the visit to Chili, in case it should be decided to keep the *San Francisco* and *Charleston* on the Pacific coast.

LIMITATIONS OF OFFICIAL POSITION.

SOME one sends to us a marked article in the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, and has written on the margin the words "fair play." This would seem to be an invitation for us to notice the article in question. It is an account of the lectures delivered before a gathering of Second Adventists "at Dunham's Grove, in Southington," by Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, U. S. A., whose peculiar views appear to have met with great acceptance in this quarter. These views are set forth in that form of delphic statement by which this modern prophet seeks to save himself in a measure from the inevitable discomfiture that has always attended, and must continue to attend, the attempt to set forth the unrevealed and unrevealed mysteries of the future. Something or other Mr. Totten "imagines may foreshadow a repetition of the fulfilment of Daniel's sixty-nine weeks." The Lieutenant, however, declines to predict that this is the advent. He hopes it is, and urges every one to be ready for its several phases at any moment."

It is a soldier's business to be ready for whatever happens, but the state of mind produced by these day dreams does not strike us as strictly in the line of military preparation, as it predisposes one to a grotesque exaggeration of insignificant incidents to fit a theory. That this country must pass through perilous experiences we do not question. It needs no gift of prophecy to forecast that; no study of "astronomical cycles" or searching into the significance of "Daniel's sixty-nine weeks," all of which seems to us pitiful business for a soldier. The Army does not enjoy, if Lieut. Totten does, seeing one of their honored profession making himself a laughing stock, and finding him welcomed as the legitimate successor of Geo. Francis Train.

We are glad to learn from the Courant that Lieut. Totten was not privy to the recent appearance of the eccentric instrument called "deed of gift," to which we have alluded. It seems that this paper was recorded two years ago, and has been now exhumed by some industrious reporter. But spreading such a document on the public records is publication in a legal sense, and is intended to give all the world notice of its existence. It is for this reason that most persons prefer to limit such instruments to the cold formality of legal phraseology. But this involves a question of taste which is not worth while to argue.

We have no desire to abridge the rights of Lieut. Totten as a citizen, but we do insist that his position as an Army officer imposes upon him obligations beyond those of mere command. It is the undoubted constitutional right (using the word constitutional in a strictly legal and not a physical sense) of President Harrison or Gen. Schofield to walk the tight-rope from the White House to the War Department, and it would no doubt afford endless entertainment to the laughter-loving American people. But were an officer of

the army to make himself the butt of civilian humorists by such a performance we should be quick to suggest to him that while it may be difficult to find entrance to the Army the doors of exit always swing wide open, and beyond there lie the unrestricted privileges of citizenship. No man is obliged to accept the restraints of official position, but he should not seek the rewards and the prestige pertaining to such position unless he is prepared to submit to the restrictions which also pertain to it. Among these we hold to be the obligation to refrain from compromising his position as a representative of the Army by the public expression of opinions that bring him into ridicule. He is quite welcome to hold to whatever fantastic opinions best suit him, provided he does not permit them to be tagged with "Lieut." or "Prof." to give them currency, and how he is to avoid that he must himself decide. If he sees no other way let him bethink himself of Uncle Toby and the fly, and remember that the world is broad enough both for his opinions and for the Army, but that they should not be associated together. We think it better to be a John Sedgwick or a John Sobieski than a John of Leyden, but if any one thinks differently we shall not quarrel with him, provided he is not guilty of the grotesque absurdity of seeking to unite the two characters in one.

EARNEST efforts are being made by a number of American inventors to have the War Department reconvene the Small Arms Board for the purpose of considering their weapons, which, they say, were not perfected at the time the Board was compelled, by orders from the War Department, to close its work. In the light of these requests, it is not unlikely that the ordnance authorities will postpone action on the Board's report until the new guns, which seemingly possess merit, can be tested. The Secretary of War is understood to have promised several inventors that he would have their guns tested by the Board before it was finally dissolved. Lieutenant H. K. White, Marine Corps, is the inventor of a magazine arm which is highly spoken of by a number of experts who have seen it, including members of the Small Arms Board, who tested a wooden model submitted by the inventor. If any additional trials are held, his gun will undoubtedly be among the number tested. Meanwhile Gen. D. W. Flagler, who has just returned to Washington from his Summer outing, looking even more hale and hearty than usual, will give immediate attention to the subject of a new magazine gun, and will act promptly on the report of the Small Arms Board, which, with the gun recommended by the board, are now before him. The detailed proceedings of the board embracing the record of each gun tried were received this week.

We are glad to learn that the Knights of Labor of Pittsburgh, under the instigation of Mr. Powderly, are instituting a voluntary inspection of the armor plates furnished to the Government by the Carnegie Steel Company. They are quoted as saying: "We are watching this work in the first place in the interests of labor, and secondly, on behalf of the entire people of the country, who should be protected from having unsound or worthless material foisted on them." We can assure these gentlemen that the Government and the Navy Department officials are in entire sympathy with any effort to improve the quality of the material furnished for our ships of war. This is much better business than defying the law in the alleged interests of labor. We can promise them that if they will furnish us with satisfactory evidence that any Government official has neglected his duty in the matter of armor inspection, we will lend them all possible aid in righting the wrong. Here we are in entire sympathy with Mr. Powderly and his friends. But let us have the proof.

AS AN additional precaution against cholera invasion among troops the War Department has stopped all recruiting in New York and vicinity for a season of twenty days. The medical authorities of both the Army and Navy are fully alive to the dangers of a cholera epidemic, as is shown by circulars being sent out to posts, ships and naval sta-

tions demanding effective sanitation and cleanliness, and giving instructions for the treatment of cholera patients.

STATISTICS compiled by the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30 show a net gain in the enlisted strength of the Army, notwithstanding the large losses due to expiration of service, discharge by purchase, by way of favor, etc., and also a material decrease in desertion. The losses during the year for various causes, including disability, expiration of term of service, deaths, desertions, and discharges, were 10,231. Of this number 880 were discharges by purchase, 100 by way of favor, 206 as veterans, and 8,537 through expiration of term of service. The gain was 10,868, as follows: Enlisted, 7,950; re-enlisted, 2,328, and from desertion (by apprehension, surrender, etc.), 590. The total desertions during the year were 1,382, or 5.6 per cent., as against 1,503, or 6.2 per cent., for the previous fiscal year. There was a slight increase, however, in the number of desertions for the first month in the present fiscal year over July of 1891, the number for July of this year being 172 and for July, 1891, 167. Statistics further show that the percentage of desertion is larger among the troops recruited regimentally than through the regular recruiting depots.

GEN. EUGENE A. CARR, the newly appointed Brigadier General, has been assigned to special temporary duty in connection with inspection of Cavalry troops in the Department of Missouri with the view to ascertaining what improvements, if any, are necessary to increase their efficiency. This means that nothing will be done regarding a rearrangement of department commands for some time to come. It is said that the Secretary desires to postpone Gen. Carr assignment, and several other changes he desires to make until Gen. Ruger, who is temporarily in command of the Department of Columbia, has disposed of the Idaho labor troubles and Wyoming Cattle troubles.

IN view of the possibility, not to say probability, that the cities of New York and Brooklyn may become infected with cholera, it would seem fair to ask what steps the Navy Department has taken to prevent the disease from spreading, should it once gain a foothold among the officers and men on duty at the Navy-yard. Is the sanitary condition of the Yard satisfactory? Can the ships be supplied with distilled, or even with boiled water? Have arrangements been made for the isolation of patients with cholera, and apparatus prepared with which the excreta may be destroyed and clothing, etc., either disinfected or burned? Has the Medical Department issued any instructions on the subject, and is that Department well supplied with the materials necessary for disinfection and fumigation? Should there be an epidemic these things might be difficult to get in time to be used effectively. Of course, we may believe that there is little chance of the disease becoming epidemic this year; but, if it does not, may not the germs lie dormant during the winter only to revive the disease with the coming spring? And whether we have the cholera or not, it will do no harm certainly to improve the sanitary condition of the Yard.

THE article on "Organization of Militia Defence," by Captain James Chester, 3d U. S. Artillery, in the September number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution is an able, indeed, we may say without flattery, a very able, contribution to a subject of the highest importance at the present juncture. The gallant author speaks in no uncertain tones of the military needs of the day. "In 1814," says he, "the nation had a warning that it had been neglecting the first law of existence—self-preservation. In 1861 the warning was repeated in thunder tones. And now, when thirty years have elapsed since the last warning, and the question is asked: To what extent have these warnings been heeded? We are dumb. We can show nothing but the old militia law of 1792, amended by striking out the word 'white.' Does such a nation deserve to live? Answer ye in whom the nation has placed its trust. Answer it by action. There may be no more warnings. The decree may go forth at any moment: 'Cut it down Why umbereth it the ground?'"

Food for thought has been furnished the British troops at Halifax by the fact that three men were recently tried by a court-martial and convicted, and one man, tried for the same offence and subjected to the same evidence, was acquitted, he having retained a lawyer for his defence.

LIEUTENANT G. F. E. HARRISON, 2d U. S. Art., in a sensible article in the Journal of the Military Service Institution on "The Physical Training of the Enlisted Man," says: "The popular idea of a soldier is a man of commanding presence, erect stature, broad shoulders, strong, graceful, neat. Is that the picture that we, in reality, hold up to the admiring gaze of the citizen? Is not the average soldier, as he is casually met in the street, rather the very reverse? Is he not to be candid with ourselves—in many instances a shiftless, untidy, slovenly looking individual? Our enlisted man is the best paid, best clothed and fed soldier in the world. Who would believe it to look at him? The fact of the matter is the blame is entirely upon our own shoulders. He does not look like a soldier simply because we do not make a soldier of him. Make a better man of him for having become a soldier and everything else will follow. Make of him a *gymnast* and an *athlete*, in the proper sense of those terms, and you will make a man who will of necessity take a pride in himself; and pride, after all, must ever be the foundation of the ideal military structure."

THE instructions concerning sanitary regulations sent to post commanders last week in view of the approach of cholera state that every post should be put in such sanitary condition that the disease, if introduced, shall not spread. Cleanliness and disinfection of soil should be universally attended to, for although surface indications may speedily be affected, the purification of contaminated soil is a work of time. Moreover, the suppression of an epidemic at a point is best accomplished by perfecting all arrangements to meet it in advance; that is, during the period of threatened invasion. Medical directors should be instructed to furnish all the needed information for placing the posts in their departments in proper condition. Preventive measures should be taken not only at those posts which are most liable to invasion on account of their vicinity to important commercial centres, but at all posts.

COMMANDER F. E. CHADWICK, U. S. N., sends to the New York Times a letter dwelling upon the fact that cleanliness and fresh air are deadly foes to cholera. He cites the fact that extraordinarily few of the cholera nurses and physicians are attacked. He cites the case of a nurse who during twenty years of nursing infectious disease had never had a single case of spread of the disease or contracted it herself. But she isolated her patient in a room kept thoroughly aired, washed herself from head to foot twice a day with tepid water, and changed all of her clothing once a day. The clothing should be exposed to the strongest light possible before being worn again.

CHAPLAIN C. C. PIERCE, U. S. A., in his recent annual report as Chaplain of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth says: "One chronic deserter, who has been in the Service and out again seven times, would have us believe that he is a 'skiptomaniac,' if I may coin a not over-chaste word. His claim is that he has a mania for enlisting and deserting; that he cannot check this relentless impulse, and that if he were discharged from the prison he would be impelled to enlist at the first sight of a flag and then doubtless desert again. Whether the theory is correct or not, it may be interesting to the student of military penology."

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, writing of newspaper correspondents and their work, says: "The correspondent knows all the kings of the Cannibal Islands and the pretenders to the thrones of Europe, 'emperors, charlatans, pickpockets.' He sits down with the Mahdi before Khartoom, and rides on a jaunting-car with Parnell. He watches the downfall of Balmaceda at Santiago, and the uprising of the Messiah at Wounded Knee. That is better than knowing whether or no Lackawanna is rising two or three points, or whether one should or should not keep the reins in the hand when one dismounts from the Aquidneck coach."

WE commend to the reading of commissary officers in particular, and every officer in general, an instructive pamphlet issued by direction of General Wood, commanding at Aldershot, England, entitled "The Messing of the Soldier," which includes schedules illustrative of the new system of military cooking in the British Army. The pamphlet is published by Gale and Polden, of London and Chat-ham, England.

The Committee in charge of the G. A. R. Encampment at Washington, this month, have arranged a series of Re-Unions on the White Lot, (named for this occasion G. A. R. Picnic), rear of the Executive Mansion. The President of the Brigade Association, General Alex. Shaler, has called a Meeting of the Brigade at Headquarter Tent, Tuesday evening, September 26th, at 7:30 o'clock.

The daily papers report the seizure by the British Government of a protectorate over the Gilbert Islands in the South Pacific, through the instrumentality of Capt. Davis of H. M. S. *Reyol*. If this is in accordance with international law it will stand; if not, not.

THERE will be but three line retirements for age in 1893—one in the cavalry, one in the artillery and two in the infantry—but there will be seven in the staff departments, including an Adjutant-General and a Surgeon-General.

THE steps of many veterans of the war will, in a few days, be turned towards Chickamauga, to take part in the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland on Sept. 15 and 16.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. DAVID McCARTY, a son of the late Chaplain John McCarty, U. S. A., died Aug. 28, at Washington, D. C. His father died May 10, 1881.

Mrs. MOORE, wife of P. A. Engr. W. S. Moore, U. S. N., died Aug. 29, at Aurora, W. Va. She was a daughter of Gen. Seth Eastman, U. S. A., who died in 1875.

DR. GEO. W. HATCH, who died in New York City Sept. 2, served as an acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Navy, from May, 1863, until March, 1865.

DR. JOHN J. REESE, the eminent toxicologist, who died at Atlantic City Sept. 4, served with distinction during the war as surgeon of volunteers. Several years ago he made a celebrated stroke in toxicology in the famous trial of Mrs. Wharton, of Philadelphia, accused of poisoning Gen. Ketchum, of Baltimore.

GENERAL JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, one of the principal owners of the Tredegar Iron Works, and a prominent figure in Richmond's social and business circles, died Sept. 7, at the Oceanic House, Isle of Shoals. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1836, promoted 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, and afterwards transferred to the Corps of Engineers as brevet 2d Lieutenant. He resigned in 1837, and held afterwards several prominent positions in his native State, Virginia. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate Army. He was about 80 years old and very wealthy.

THE San Francisco Report, referring to the funeral in that city of the late Lieut. T. Dix Boiles, U. S. N., says: "It was simple and impressive. There was no music and the services were brief. Interment took place in the tomb of the Toland family, Laurel Hill Cemetery. Some beautiful but simple floral pieces had been sent by friends of the deceased and had been placed about the coffin. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, of the First Presbyterian Church, and in a brief address he spoke of the deceased as a faithful Christian, and said that all should envy such a Christian death as his had been."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
BAR HARBOR, ME.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1892.

THIS has been one of the gayest of Bar Harbor seasons, and it is surprising that people who come here nominally for rest should be content to indulge in such a round of gaiety. But the bracing air and the out-of-door character of many of the amusements saves them from the results of dissipation. Since August 1 there has been a constant round of dinners, luncheons, dances and musicales. The White Squadron was here for two or three weeks. The vessels of the squadron looked like white doves lying with folded wings upon the water, and their presence in the harbor added to an already beautiful scene. The little islands in the bay look like a squadron in themselves, and it is not too difficult to imagine them casting anchor and floating out to sea. Secretary Tracy was quite the lion while he was here and his fine presence and amiable manners made him very popular. Bad weather unfortunately interfered with the reception on the *Dolphin*. The day was gray and cool and the guests when they started looked hoped for clearer weather, but the gray deepened and the waters descended. Steaming out ten miles in a pour-down was not令人惊讶. All huddled into the cabins or sought for nooks on deck under umbrellas and water proofs, feeling rather miserable and disposed to hasten the time for the return to the shore. Nor was the process of landing in a steam launch holding fifteen at a time altogether cheerful. As the little craft bounded over the water the rain came down in sheets, accompanied by thunder and lightning. And so ended the reception. The officers of the *Dolphin* were the soul of hospitality, but they could not control the weather.

The results of social intercourse are not yet apparent in the outcome of the Bar Harbor season. But one engagement has been announced, that of a widow of 44 to a youth of 22, who will become stepfather to a young man older than himself. As at least one engagement is off honors are easy.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The Commander of the United States frigate *Portsmouth*, (Commander C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N.) gave a very pretty exhibition of old time seamanship in Plymouth Sound last Saturday, when he skilfully took his ship out under sail, although the wind was dead into the entrance. There is no disputing the fact that nothing on earth gives opportunity for healthful exercise, for excellent all-round training of nerve and muscle, or for the cultivation of resourcefulness, decision and self-reliance, to the same extent that knocking a ship about under her canvas does. For this reason we trust that the time is far distant when British seamen will no longer be trained under sail. In the brig, and afterwards for a year or two in the training squadron, every officer and man would be better for his experience, but there it should end. The sailing vessel is useless as a fighting machine."

The difficulty of finding mean time by means of the sun dial has recently been overcome by Gen. Oliver, an English officer, by a very ingeniously-contrived instrument, in which the time is not given, as in the old method, by the shadow of a straight edge, but by the point where an equatorial circular line is cut by the edge of the shadow of a curved surface, the curvature of which is so arranged as to compensate for the "equation of time." The dial not only indicates local mean time, but by a very simple adjustment may be set so as to show any required standard time. Thus it might be set here in this city to indicate Eastern standard time.

LIEUTENANT JOHN W. HEARD, Third Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, has gone on regimental recruiting service to Galveston, Tex., to relieve Lieutenant Frank M. Caldwell, who has been sick for sometime in the Sealy hospital in that city, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

CAPTAIN W. C. MANNING, 23d U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Manning, were to sail from Galveston on Sept. 7th on steamer *Nueces* for New York, from which place they were to go to Annisquam, Mass., on North shore of Cape Ann, and in October next will go to their home in Portland, Maine.

CAPTAIN JOHN MCE. HYDE, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., who is soon to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., will spend a month on leave before joining at Jefferson Barracks.

LIEUTENANT FRANK GREENE, Signal Corps, U. S. A., left Los Angeles, Cal., early in the month, on a few weeks visit East.

CAPTAIN R. G. SHAW, 1st U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Hamilton this week from Allentown, Pa., under orders temporarily suspending regimental recruiting service.

COLONEL C. C. GILBERT, U. S. A., retired, has gone to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., from Chicago, Ill.

ENSIGN EVERETT HAYDEN, U. S. N., retired, has returned to duty in the hydrographic office from a months' leave, pleasantly spent in Germany.

LIEUTENANT PERRY GARST, U. S. N., has returned to duty at the Naval Academy from Norfolk, where he went in command of the enterprise.

P. A. SURGEON E. H. MARSTELLER and Assistant Surgeon James Stoughton, U. S. N., registered at Navy Department this week.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. B. BURNHAM, J. A., Col. M. K. Morgan, and 1st Lieut. P. P. Powell, 9th Cav., U. S. A., registered at the War Department this week.

LIEUTENANT R. G. RUTHERFORD, U. S. A., retired, has returned from Warm Sulphur Springs, Va., to Washington, D. C.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. Elias Chandler, 16th Inf., is assigned to recruiting duty at David's Island for a period of two years.

Capt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf., is granted four months' leave.

Leave is extended to Major John A. Darling, 5th Art., for 25 days.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KAS.

AUGUST 31, 1892.

SINCE the return of the 7th Cavalry band from Denver, where they went to play for the knights, and the return of the officers from the rifle competition at Fort Leavenworth, things have begun to "pick up" (as the Mayor of Oden says about that flourishing [?] Kansas village) at Fort Riley.

On the evening of Aug. 22 Adjutant and Mrs. Bell entertained a party of their friends very informally after band concert. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. Bozerville, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Miss Grimes, Miss Haywood, Miss Kittredge, Miss Parker, Miss Baldwin, Miss Schenck, Lieut. Wilson, Krayenbuhl, Hunter, Fleming, Brewer, Rice, Whipple, Frank Tompkins, Drs. Ireland, Keeler and Winter, and Major Randolph.

On Monday evening, Aug. 29, Miss Schenck gave a surprise party to Mrs. Woodruff, the occasion being Mrs. Woodruff's birthday. The guests, including Major Randolph, Lieuts. Slocum, Wilson, Fleming, Krayenbuhl, Dr. Keeler, Lieuts. Hunter and Fenton, Drs. Ireland and Winter, Lieut. and Mrs. Gifford, Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Parker, Miss Kittredge, Miss Grimes, Miss Haywood and Miss Dunbar, met at Lieut. Schenck's quarters and proceeded in a body to Col. Woodruff's.

Dancing was indulged in until a late hour, when Major Randolph suggesting that "he could see the dust rolling off the guests," the party again adjourned to Miss Schenck's where refreshments were served. The young people waxed hilarious upon spying a huge birthday cake with 21 lighted candles reposing thereon. Mrs. Woodruff was escorted to the seat of honor amidst much laughter.

With Major Randolph, Lieut. Slocum and "Tommy" to make things "hum," the "surprise party" was a thorough success.

Miss Howell, of Atlanta, who has spent several months with Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, left for her home on the 29th. Miss Howell was a very popular young lady and will be greatly missed at Riley.

Miss Kittredge, of New Orleans, is spending the season with Miss Schenck.

Miss Dunbar, of Buffalo, N. Y., is Miss Grimes' guest.

Lieut. Alex. D. Schenck is on leave at his home in Franklin, Ohio.

Col. Woodruff, Maj. Baldwin and Capt. Elgerly left Aug. 26 for Detroit, called hence on Court-martial duty.

Lieut. B. R. H. Tompkins, generally known as "Tommy," distinguished himself at the competition, returning with two handsome bronze medals, much to every one's delight.

The engagement of Lieut. B. Y. Fleming and Miss Gussie Grimes has become generally known.

Lieut. J. H. Gifford has at last gotten his captaincy, and is in command of Light Battery F of the 2d during the temporary absence of Col. Woodruff and Lieut. Schenck.

"FRIEND."

THE ENGINEER'S SHIP.

The Engineer describes the engineer's ideal of a ship of war. Summing up, it says: "The engineer has learned by this time that two conditions appear to be essential. The first is that the gun must be thoroughly trustworthy; the second, that it must be high out of the water. Now the way in which a ship of the kind we are sketching would be fought closely resembles the system adopted in old times

by the smaller craft. They carried carronades on the broadside, perhaps five on each side, and forward a long brass 32 pdr. This weapon had considerable range, and was really the most powerful gun in the ship. We have only to read naval history to learn how such guns were used. The engineer would reproduce this system on a greatly enlarged scale. While 4 in. would be about the size of the largest broadside gun, he would mount forward an 8 in. quick fire gun, weighing 14 tons, and competent to penetrate 16 in. of armor at 1,000 yds., and he would not hesitate to put an extra ton of steel into it to get strength. To mount this gun in a turret would never do. The engineer, as we have said, will have no shams on board his ship, and a turret that would really protect the gun would be much too heavy, and the gun would be kept too near the water. On the other hand, a barbette, while very heavy, would scarcely supply adequate protection, and, as in the case of the turret, it would leave the gun too near the water. The way out of the difficulty lies in adopting a modified form of the disappearing carriage. It may be said that a five-thousand ton ship could easily carry two such guns instead of one. Indeed, we are quite certain that the engineer would put as much heavier armament into her than that suggested, while the naval architect would put on more armor, and the sailor would put on more speed. But the engineer, wiser in his generation, knows that the great defect of all warships lies in the attempt to do too much. They are like the 'General Genius,' who professes to carry away all the world's prizes, and ends in winning none of them. The engineer knows that in the long run, if there is fighting, a ship which can keep on shooting for an hour at the rate of a round every two minutes, will stand a far better chance of victory than a ship which can fire a round a minute for three minutes only. But the engineer's ship would possess an enormous advantage, in that she could always be trusted to steam for long periods at a high, though not the highest velocity. There are in modern men-of-war a thousand and one details that they would be better without. For example, what is the use of an elaborate series of speaking tubes from the forward conning tower to the engine room, down which no intelligible message can be transmitted, even under ordinary conditions when the engines are running, and which would be utterly useless in the noise of an action? What can be said in favor of electrical signaling arrangements which cannot be trusted even on a peaceful cruise? The engineer would take very good care to provide signaling arrangements which, if they did not permit the captain and the chief engineer to consult with each other, would not fail to tell the latter what the former wanted the engines to do. In one word, the engineer's warship would be less of a scientific museum and more of a floating gun carriage. Her claims would be modest, but what she promised to do she could do. The story told by past naval maneuvering goes to show that the promises of the modern warship are seldom kept; and this simply because more is attempted than the wit of man can carry out."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE RANGER COURTS OF INQUIRY.

UPON the return of the U. S. S. *Ranger* in distress to Port Townsend from a passage to Sitka and Bering Sea, in the latter part of May, a Court of Inquiry was convened by telegraph at Seattle to investigate the cause or causes of her return with all despatch and telegraph result to Washington. This court was composed of Capt. H. F. Pickling, Lieut. Ambrose B. Wyckoff and P. A. Engr. Charles P. Howell, members, and 1st Lieut. Chas. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., judge advocate. The court sat with closed doors and the outcome was the exoneration of Comdr. H. E. Nichols, commanding officer of the *Ranger*, and the transfer of the responsibility for the machinery found defective to the steam engineering department of the Mare Island Navy-yard, of which Chief Engr. J. W. Moore is in charge, and to the Naval Board of Inspection for the Pacific Coast, which was charged with not making an adequate trial trip with the *Ranger* before permitting her to go to sea. Capt. Louis Kempff, president of the Board, became as a consequence an interested party, as did also Chief Engr. George J. Burnap, the engineer member.

On June 27 a second Court of Inquiry was convened, this time at Mare Island, to fix the responsibility for the defective workmanship and inadequate trial. This court sat with open doors, was composed of Capt. G. C. Wilts, Chief Engr. Joseph Trillige and Asst. Naval Constructor A. W. Stahl, members, and Capt. Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., judge advocate, and was in session nearly 40 days, during which time about 30 witnesses were examined and the investigation made exhaustive. Chief Engrs. Moore and Burnap and Capt. Kempff were present or represented at every session and made a most vigorous defense on varying lines.

It was claimed that the work of repair had been well done at the Yard and the machinery damaged subsequently, either by incompetent or malicious machinists, or by a steel chisel which was found in the inboard end of the high pressure cylinder, but for which Mare Island was not admittedly responsible. It was intimated that the engineers of the *Ranger* were not skilful and the return of the ship unwarranted. It was also testified by several witnesses that the *Ranger* should never have sailed for the North in the condition that she was alleged to be in. The Inspection Board objected to the introduction of any testimony except that relating to the defective shafting, but was overruled.

Notwithstanding the confusion of the defense, it was telegraphed from Washington two weeks before the court adjourned that everybody would be exonerated, which caused much comment at Mare Island, where there was little sympathy for the *Ranger*'s side of the controversy. Before the conclusion of the inquiry, letters were received from the *Ranger*, dated at Unalaska, which refer to her as a "lame duck" and likely to return to Mare Island in October for further repairs, instead of continuing to China for a three years' cruise, as was expected. The return of the ship can alone determine how nearly correct the findings of the two courts are.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

DESCRIBING the trials at Indian Head with the Harvey nickel-steel plates the Engineer says: "We feel difficulty in using the emphasis the plate deserves, simply because we have now had to report such repeated remarkable steps in the increase of resisting power, that what is really only justice, sounds like extravagant commendation." The plates stood an attack of five 8-inch projectiles better than such a plate used to behave under the attack of 6-inch shot of the same quality. Our contemporary thinks, however, that the extraordinary powers of resistance to perforation exhibited by the plate in question is not due to nickel, but to the adamantine face imparted by the Harvey process. Schneider's plate with two per cent of nickel exhibited more fracture than Vicker's plate with none of that metal in it. It adds: "We cannot conclude without expressing our acknowledgement to Capt. Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, for the liberal policy by which we are allowed to learn the valuable results obtained by trials which are pioneering us in the important investigation of the possibilities of keeping out the best projectiles by armor with a face capable of breaking them up. We only hope that the English results may be shown to be capable of rivalling them."

Prof. Hebler, of Zurich, the well known expert on small bore rifles, in an article in *Allgemeine Schweizerische Militär-Zeitung* on "The employment of a more suitable ogival head for projectiles, and the advantages to be derived therefrom," holds that sufficient importance has not been paid to the correct shaping of the head. The English small bore bullet has, for example, a far longer point than that given to any other rifle bullet; but, owing to its incorrect shape, its efficiency is not nearly as great as it might be. The bullet of the German small bore rifle, 1888 pattern, which has a total length of 32 mm., claims the following advantages: The weight is reduced from 14.5 grammes to 13 grammes, thus reducing the total weight of the cartridge from 27.5 to 26 grammes, while the initial velocity is increased from 640 to 670 metres. At the same time the maximum pressure in the bore is reduced from 3,300 to 2,800 atmospheres. Fired against an object 17 metres high, the beaten zone at 1,000 metres is 68 metres as against 40 metres, and at 2,500 metres 14 metres as against 7 metres for the standard German bullet. The new pattern bullet, in spite of its lessened weight, further has a much greater remaining velocity at long ranges, and consequently, retains greater *vis viva*—e. g., it is claimed that, at 1,000 metres, its penetration into deal is 84 cm., and at 2,500 metres 11 cm., as against 21 cm. and 6 cm. respectively. The deflection is not much more than one half and the kick of the rifle is less. Ballistic efficiency or "goodness" of the German pattern is 47, and that of Prof. Hebler's bullet 784. The professor, who at one time thought that the limit of small bore had been reached, is now a strong advocate for the reduction of the bore of military rifles to 5 mm. (.197 inch). Taking the "goodness" of the German 11 mm. rifle, 1871 pattern, at 100, the present rifle, 1888 pattern, stands at 474, or with the best possible shaped bullet at 784. By reducing the bore to 5 mm. its "goodness" with the ordinary shaped bullet is 1,429; with a bullet having a head 12 mm. long this is increased to 2,032, with one 15 mm. long it equals 2,381, and with the best possible shaped ogival head 2,522. In other words, the 5 mm. rifle is capable of being made 25 times as effective as the 1871 pattern, and five times more effective than the present German rifle.

There is much testimony as to the destructive effect of the small bore bullet. Capt. Heyking, of the German Imperial School of Musketry, mentions the case of a bullet that passed through the body of one man, through the arm of a second, then through a cupboard, a bedstead, left its mark on the iron bedpost, and finally lodged in the wall. He maintains, in spite of assertions to the contrary, that the proportion of killed to wounded from the use of the Mannlicher rifle, instead of being as four to one, is just the reverse. The wounds either kill the man outright, or else ensure recovery free from complications or excessive suffering. The bones were clean pierced, even at the greatest distance, without leaving splinters of steel or lead, which usually cause aggravation of the original wound. The bullets, after extraction, had retained their original shape. Similar experiences have followed from the use of small bore rifles against the African negroes elsewhere. On May 1, 1891, in the suppression of the labor riots at Fournies, and in 1890 at Blain, where the distances were very short, the wounds inflicted were very severe, and for the most part mortal. Prof. Bruns, who experimented with the Belgian Mauser, calls the small bore a most humane weapon. He found that the bullet, even after perforating the strongest bones of the human body, would pass through from four to five men at a range of 100 metres (110 yards), three to four men at 400 metres (440 yards), and from two to three men at 800 metres (880 yards). He also showed that at ranges above 300 to 400 metres (330 to 440 yards) the small calibre bullet hardly sets up at all, while for 400 metres (440 yards) and 1,500 metres (1,640 yards) the bullet as a rule makes a wound with a very small passage, with very small apertures at the points of ingress and egress, and with very little shattering of the bones or tearing away of the softer substance. These wounds almost all bear a subcutaneous character, and, since the bullet, or parts of it, seldom or never remain in the body, may be readily healed without the formation of matter. Similar results have been attained with the Lebel rifle. In experiments at a range of 55 yards bullets passed through 16 in. of oak and 20 in. of fir, 39 in. of peat soil, 20 in. brick wall, 236 in. of iron plate, and penetrated 19 in. into layers of sod, 28 in. into unsifted sand and 20 in. into sifted sand.

Harper's Weekly for Sept. 10 has an illustrated article on the Brown Segmented Wire Gun by Lieut. Frederick De T. Cloth, late of the French Navy. After giving the results of recent trials he asserts that guns constructed on the Brown principle may be fired with a powder pressure of 270 pounds to the square inch before the explosion. The piece need be feared. This means unlimited

confidence in the gun on the part of the gunner. Illustrations are given of the continuous screw. Mr. Brown proposes to adapt to this gun. It is claimed that this has about double the strength of the French fermature, but this Mr. Cloth questions. It requires four full turns to load or unload it. In concluding Mr. Cloth declares "that the progress of ordnance construction, as well as the development in the manufacture of high-grade steel in the United States during the last few years, stands unique in the history of civilized nations."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

What to preserve? and how to do it? are questions satisfactorily answered in "Ayer's Preserve Book." Recipes for the newest, most delicious, and, at the same time, economical jams, jellies, and preserves are contained in this book. All practical, having been tested by one of the most noted culinary authorities and housekeepers of the day. Ayer's Preserve Book mailed to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The appearance of the current monthly number of *Romance* recalls the story of the prisoner to whom a magazine full of serial tales was sent—not one of them finished as he complained, "and me to be hung next week!" The purpose of this periodical is to supply the insatiable demand of the reading public for good short stories. The current number contains seventeen bright tales, chiefly from the French, of such writers as Dumas, Daudet, Henri Greville, etc., besides one by Rose Terry Cooke and one by Chas. M. Skinner.

A COMPANY has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock for the purpose of erecting near the World's Fair a \$75,000 club-house, which shall be maintained during the Fair as headquarters for wheelmen from all parts of the world. Thereafter the building will become a central club house for the League of American Wheelmen. The project is approved by members of the National Association and by the Council of the Illinois branch.

THE NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.*

QUESTIONS AS TO THEIR INTERPRETATION ANSWERED.

See previous answers, pages 382, 388, 418, 430, 455, 468, 487, 508, 545, 561, 578, 598, 617, 633, 649, 667, 686, 730, 884, 885.

No. 189, Corporal C.

In line of squads, the corporal is in rear of his squad; in line of skirmishers, he is in the line.

No. 190. "Co. B."

Par. 550. See eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth lines:

When deployed as skirmishers, the corporal belongs in the line of skirmishers on the left of his squad.

No. 191, B.

The revised manual of guard duty has not yet been issued.

See Par. 45, first line, with reference to your question as to whether there is any provision for charge bayonets in the rear rank in the new tactics.

No. 192, "B. M. G."

Par. 254. The color guard is with the original right centre company, unless otherwise directed by the major or his superior. If assigned to the first battalion of a two battalion regiment, without express orders as to its position, the color belongs between the wings of the first battalion.

No. 193, 1st Lieut. asks:

What positions are to be taken by the captain, 1st, 2d and 3d lieutenants of a company of infantry marching in column of sections, there being four sections in the company?

Ans.—This formation is not provided for in the text. See last clause Par. 182.

No. 194, J. G. J.

Par. 77. Cartridge boxes are opened when necessary, i. e., when a cartridge is to be taken out. In instructing a squad in the method of loading, it is not customary to cause the box to be opened at all; the hand is merely passed back to the cartridge box as if to take a cartridge.

Par. 54. Right shoulder from order—the body of the hand, not the point of the thumb, should be at the height of the chin.

No. 195, "Subscriber."

Par. 500. This firing is at the same objective as the one preceding; the range is different, and should be indicated, hence the commands of the chief of section would be, 1. Fire by section, 2. At (so many) yards, 3. Section, 4. Ready, 5. Aim, 6. Fire, 7. Load, and for the second and succeeding volleys fired at that point—1. Section, 2. Ready, 3. Aim, 4. Fire, 5. Load, or 5. Cease firing.

No. 196, W. W. H.

Par. 550. The corporal places himself by the side of the leading man as in Par. 528, or indicates the direction by telling him where to go, according to convenience; with a squad not familiar with the drill, the former will usually be necessary, and so also when not on a level drill ground. The corporal must choose his method according to circumstances.

Par. 531. If the assembly follows, the men unfix bayonets as they assemble; if a deployment follows, bayonets should be ordered unfix if desired, but it is not, in this case, prescribed that bayonets are to be unfix without command.

Par. 561. Your interpretation is correct, viz., that "At the preparatory command the corporals in rear of the first will signal or command Right or Left Oblique, and after the command March, will place themselves in front of their squads as soon as the squad has cleared the column enough to permit of it. Is this right?"

Par. 562. The corporal of the leading squad signals "change direction to the right" or commands "Right turn."

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THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

1ST LIEUT. J. T. FRENCH, 4th Art., has submitted the following report on his inspection of the New York militia encampment at Peekskill:

All instruction was under the charge of Col. Philsterer, chief of staff, who had prepared a programme for battalion drill in close order. The movements are arranged in such order that the formation at the close of each admits of the performance of the one next following. Each battalion commander was furnished with a copy of this programme with instructions to follow it, but during the drill he was permitted to repeat a movement not well executed the first time. This programme included all the movements in the school of the battalion, and was divided into three parts for drills on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. A copy is furnished herewith.

At the officers' school on Sunday, the part of the programme for Monday was explained by Col. Philsterer, who then introduced Col. Bates, Lt. Hardin and myself, stating that we would give any further explanations or answer questions on the subjects named; afterwards they were invited to bring up any other question on the subject of drill regulations. The asking and answering of these questions were entirely informal, and the attempt was made to make each explanation as complete and satisfactory as possible. The school for non-commissioned officers on Sunday was for the purpose of instructing them as squad leaders and chiefs of sections in extended order. The non-commissioned officers were also given instruction in their duties as guides and file closers, and call upon for such questions on drill regulations as they might see fit to ask.

At the schools on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the programmes were explained, as on Sunday, and the mistakes made at the drills since the last school were discussed.

The drills of the first week had developed the fact that it was with great difficulty that officers and non-commissioned officers could be made to give the proper commands for firing volleys, always choosing, if left without rigid instructions, to give firing at will, as the commands were more easily remembered; hence instructions were given that at the squad and section drills no commands for firing should be given except for volleys.

Programmes giving in detail the movements to be executed at all drills in extended order were prepared after the second week, those for the squad, section and platoon simply naming the movements to be executed, those for the company and battalion, each representing an advance from the point where artillery fire compels the battle formation, up to the assault on the enemy's position; and supplying the instructions that would have to be given under the circumstances by the captain or major. Copies of these programmes are furnished herewith.

In the programmes for company and battalion the division into stages was made necessary by the limited size of the drill ground, each stage corresponding to the portion of the advance that could be executed while once passing from the starting point to the further edge of the ground, the next succeeding stage being another advance over the same ground, but representing continuation of the advance in the preceding stage. At the close of each stage the command, without changing its formation, moved back to the starting point.

In the programme for the company, the distance from the firing line to the support was actually but twenty-five or thirty yards, representing nearly ten times that distance, and the distances passed over in the successive changes of formation, form for attack, line of sections, line of squads and line of skirmishers was only such as was required to complete each formation. The successive firings and reinforcements were arranged with a view to teaching by frequent repetition, first, that the commands for firing should always cause the line to halt and load, and second, that the line should usually advance on receiving reinforcements from the support, not giving the support an opportunity to halt on the line.

The firings in the second stage were on this plan: First, two volleys by platoon, then, after a pause, another volley, immediately after which, and under cover of the smoke, a squad from the support should arrive and the whole line rushed forward. The number of volleys and the time and size of the reinforcement were always made the same for the sake of simplifying the instructions to be given by the captain, and the kinds of volleys to be fired were made such as to give the chiefs of platoons, sections and squads practice in giving commands. Scouts were not used for the reason that their movements on the level drill ground would not instruct to any profitable degree.

The third stage of the advance of the company was intended to illustrate what follows when the action is advanced to the point where it is difficult or impossible to cause the whole line to advance, when the advance by subdivisions, as platoons or sections, becomes necessary. The advance by rushes was limited to platoons for the sake of teaching officers as thoroughly as time permitted the proper control of the men, there being too little time to instruct chiefs of sections in the rush by sections, and the officers needing the instruction quite as much as the non-com. officers. The programme for the battalion in extended order was made on the same plan as that of the company, and illustrates the bringing forward of the reserve as supports and the final use of the reserve during the assault.

For the purposes intended, namely, to drill the company or battalion in the essential details of an advance and to illustrate, as well as time and space permitted, the way to combine them, these programmes proved to be successful to a marked degree, but they do not give such an application of the principles involved as could be taught in further instruction on varied ground of such size as to allow one continuous advance upon a position selected. The size of the ground owned by the State affords barely room for the proper exercise of three battalions in close order, drilling at one time, and for extended order there is not enough room for one battalion without resorting to some such division into stages as in the programmes used. The ground adjoining the old target range would be a valuable addition to that now owned by the State.

During the final week of camp, the battalion was placed under the instruction of Col. Bates. The number of close order drills was reduced to two, and extended order drills increased to eight; this was made possible by the better company instruction of the troops in camp. Instruction was given in the extended order according to the same programmes as before, and, in addition, one drill in battalion extended order, illustrating as well as limited space permitted, the use of varied ground in the attack, with the enemy "outflanking" both the attack and defence using blank cartridges. The lessons in fire discipline given in previous drills and the excellent discipline of the command made the control and regulation of the firing in the defence almost mechanical and advantage was taken of this to illustrate by the fire of individuals or portions of the line to the principle laid down under the heading "Use of cover," and "Fire discipline," the lesson seemed to be well understood.

The drills showed plainly that the services of at least one instructor were necessary with each battalion, even if the battalion commanders were well instructed, and it seems that this work should be most acceptably performed by State officers. It was evident at the first drills each week that the work done by the United States officers was not of the sort that had been expected by those at drill, and a certain amount of caution and reserve were necessary, allowing many errors to pass uncorrected, until a better acquaintance made it apparent to them that we were there to assist rather than criticize.

The successful results of the work of Col. Philsterer and Maj. Stoopole are evidence of the value of such instructors. Such services as theirs cannot easily be procured; their value depends upon accuracy of information, and this is not to be acquired without devoting more time than most business men are willing, if able, to give the sum.

It has to be considered that troops of the State are in camp for only one week in two years, and that a large and valuable part of the force can not at other times be assembled for anything beyond company drill, and when, in addition to this, the frequent changes that occur in organizations are considered, it becomes evident that it is too much to expect that one man can give efficient instruction to more than a battalion, even assuming that the instruction in squad and company drill is excellent, and this is not, unfortunately, the rule.

Battalion commanders must have instruction as well as practice—it is to be expected that they will make mistakes, and their mistakes must not be passed over uncorrected.

The Instruction of Guards.

Capt. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regt., and Capt. A. L. Judson, 10th Battalion, had charge of this part of the instruction, and the results of their work were that guard mounting and guard duty were performed with such order and regularity that the impression conveyed was that they were performed by regular troops, having now and then a recruit on post.

The end of each day's tour of guard found the men fairly well assured in the performance of their duties. Great credit is due these officers for the efficiency and accuracy of their instruction; the work could not have been performed by less than two officers, not by officers not thoroughly familiar with the drill and capable of imparting instruction in a manner to cause it to be remembered, for it is rarely found that officers or non-commissioned officers of the guard can give much assistance in this respect.

Instruction Other Than Infantry.

The detachments of artillery were drilled in the manual and mechanical manœuvres of the 12 pdr. Napoleon. A detachment of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 10 men of the 2d Battery were instructed at Batter Hill in the manual of the 10-inch smooth bore guns (three drills), and two gun detachments, consisting of volunteers from the 7th and 23d Regiments, one drill.

The proficiency attained at the 10 in. was highly satisfactory, considering the limited time that could be devoted to it; the work was entirely voluntary and was performed during excessively warm weather; that of the detachments from the 7th and 23d Regiments being on a day when they also attended three infantry drills.

The detachments of artillery fired the morning and evening guns, and the salutes on July 4, 14, 21 and 23, all of which were rendered in fine style.

Troop A, Capt. Charles F. Roe commanding, reached camp about 11:30 A. M., June 19, after a march of two days from New York City. Not much comment concerning this troop is necessary; it is a body of young athletes that can be made to accomplish anything reasonable. Their drills as a troop and squadron showed that officers and non-commissioned officers had a good understanding of their duties. The fact that most of the horses were without training in ranks makes the excellent work done by the troop seem surprising.

The organization and instruction of the Signal Corps are shown in the following extract from a letter furnished me by Capt. Albert Gallup, Signal Officer, S. N. Y.: "Instruction in signaling was given under the direction of Capt. Gallup during the last three weeks of camp, including day and night work in one case two stations that were six miles apart keeping up continuous communication for twenty-four hours."

Capt. Thurston assisted Capt. Gallup in this instruction, and, besides that mentioned above, gave instruction in signaling to the men in camp who had been detailed for the purpose.

Hospital Attendance, etc.

The camp was provided with a dispensary and two hospital tents. The medical service was as prescribed in par. 4, G.O. No. 19, 1892. The number of sick averaged daily one-half of one per cent. of the command; the majority of cases were the results of indiscretions in diet, combined with the effect of hot weather. Instructions for medical officers in examination of recruits are contained in G.O. No. 24, 1891. Rules for making details for company bearers and their instruction are prescribed in G.O. No. 23, 1891. Instruction in stretcher drill and prompt aid to the injured was given during the camp, and the stretchers were nearly always in attendance at drills; they were several times made use of to carry off to the hospital men overcome by the heat.

Ceremonies During Camp.

Guard mounting at 8:15 A. M. and parade in the evening were part of the regular programme. Three parades were omitted in consequence of rain or excessive heat. Besides these ceremonies, on July 4 the entire command was paraded at noon during the firing of the salute to the Union, as prescribed in G.O. No. 20. On July 14 Gov. Flower visited camp and was given the salute of nineteen guns prescribed

in the State regulations, the troops parading as prescribed in G.O. No. 20. The command was then reviewed by the Governor.

The *Chicago*, *Atlanta*, *Dolphin* and *New Hampshire*, the latter with the 1st Battalion, New York Naval Reserve Artillery, on board, anchored in Peekskill Bay during the forenoon of July 21. The *Dolphin* left early on the morning of the 22d, and the *Chicago*, *Atlanta* and *New Hampshire* on the 23d.

On July 21 the Governor visited camp and was there called upon by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and later by Admiral Walker, U. S. Navy; each on his arrival was given the prescribed salute.

On July 22 the Governor, accompanied by his staff, returned the call of the admiral, visiting the *Chicago* and *New Hampshire*. The battalions of marines and bluejackets from the *Chicago* and *Atlanta* and the Naval Reserve from the *New Hampshire* were landed, and, with the command in camp, were reviewed by the Governor. During the review the brigade was commanded by Col. Bates, at Gen. Porter's request, Lieut. Hardin acting as adjutant-general.

Parade was omitted on the 23d.

Not much opportunity was given to observe the Naval Reserve, but the fine physique and alert appearance of the men would attract attention anywhere, and they appeared to be under excellent discipline.

The Governor again visited camp on July 23 and was given the prescribed salute of nineteen guns on his arrival.

No time was given during camp to target practice, and it is not seen how anything could be gained by so doing; the time was all needed for instruction in drill regulations and guard duty, while the practice on home ranges in different parts of the State has resulted, in the year ending Nov. 4, 1891, in qualifying 322 sharpshooters and 5,256 marksmen, out of 8,223 practicing. G.O. 15 and 17, 1892, publish the regulations governing target practice.

Inspection.

There were no formal inspections to troops during the camp. Clothing, equipments, etc., were inspected by company commanders at formations for parade, and by the officers of the guard at guard mounting; besides which, the Inspector General and his assistant, Major Williams, were on hand at all formations under arms, and very few things that should be corrected escaped their notice. The camp was inspected by Gen. McGrath or Maj. Williams daily in the most thorough manner. There seemed but one fault in the policing of camp; a considerable quantity of gravel that belonged in the company streets was swept up and carried off daily, the distinction between earth and dirt not being carefully made, otherwise it was simply perfect; the camp was a model of neatness. Inspections during the year have been made by Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, Inspector General, and Col. Wm. J. Harding, Assistant Inspector General. Copies of the form used and extracts from his report were kindly furnished me by the Inspector General and are forwarded herewith.

During the year but one occasion occurred for calling into active service troops of the State; this was on account of threatened troubles from strikers at Tonawanda, about the middle of June. I am informed that, in the case of the 42d separate company, (Niagara Falls) notice was received at 6 P. M., to be ready to take the train at 5:30 the next morning. At 5 A. M., all were present at the armory as ordered. This is mentioned as an example of the kind of promptness that is confidently expected of the National Guard of New York, and particularly of the separate companies.

Instruction During the Year.

There was such a decided lack of thorough instruction in the squad and company drills in many of the companies in camp that it should not pass unnoticed; probably much of this was due to the recent adoption of the Drill Regulations and will doubtless be overcome now that a better appreciation of the importance of the duties of non-commissioned officers is established, but there is also a need of better theoretical instruction on the part of officers; this deficiency will certainly be made up if the same interest that was shown in the discussions that were constant during camp continues.

Noncommissioned officers should be more generally supplied with copies of Drill Regulations, and thus encouraged in their desire to understand them.

Military Courtesy.

G.O. No. 6, '91 covers this subject in detail; the observance of it was insisted upon throughout the camp. Enlisted men habitually saluted officers, but there were failures and awkwardness in observing the requirements of this order, although it was perfectly evident that no disrespect was intended. A more thorough acquaintance with the order and its habitual observance in armories will leave very little chance for improvement in this respect. It seems not

out of place here to mention a question on this subject that was asked at camp. It was:

If an officer of the National Guard, wearing his uniform, should visit West Point, whether cadets and enlisted men would salute him; in other words, whether his uniform would be recognized as that of New York State and entitle him to the same courtesy that his men were required to show to all United States Army officers? It can certainly be said that such courtesy would always be properly appreciated and there would be no failure to return it.

The earnestness of officers and men in the work of acquainting themselves with the requirements of the Drill Regulations made the task of instructing them particularly interesting. Numbers of questions on the subject were asked daily, but, as a rule, the most sensible means of applying the text; questions of the hair-splitting sort were exceptional. Schools for officers and enlisted men, and drills not named in the programme, were frequent, and discussions of the subject were almost constant.

I am much indebted to Gen. Porter and many officers and men of his command for the courtesy and kindness shown me as an officer of the regular service, and I wish to record as part of my report my thanks to them for a most pleasant and interesting visit.

[We have a copy of the very valuable report made to the War Department by Col. Wm. J. Volkmar, A. A. G., U. S. A., on the recent services of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Homestead, Penn. We shall publish it next week.]

TRANSPORTATION AND SUBSISTENCE.

The arrangements for the transporting of New York troops to Buffalo during the recent strike, was perfect, and although there was but a few hours notice of the needed mobilization, so complete were the plans of Adjutant General Porter in conjunction with certain railroad officials that not a hitch of any kind occurred, and the transportation was effected with remarkable ease and rapidity. The more the facts in relation to the lack of subsistence the first few days are examined into, the greater the incompetency of the regimental commissary becomes apparent.

The suffering for lack of food was, as a whole entirely due to their ignorance and want of energy. The matter of subsistence in the future, if a scheme of General Porter's, is carried out, and which he some time ago informally recommended will prove a very easy matter. General Porter's idea is to establish a travelling ration, and a ration for camp or garrison as near the basis of the Peckskill Camp ration as possible. Printed instructions relative to these rations to be issued to all commands. A list of merchants in various sections of the State where supplies can be procured on the credit of the State is also provided for in General Porter's plan, and with a commissary of ordinary intelligence, capable of making proper requisitions there would be no difficulty in procuring subsistence.

1892 AND 1877.

The New York Tribune says: "The last week was one that must be long remembered as particularly eventful in the history of the National Guard, as during the week more State troops have been under arms, for serious duty, than at any other time since the rebellion. Officers of the Army are closely watching the published reports concerning the operations and discipline of the militia, with a view to determining to what extent the Government can rely upon this force in case of war. So far the impressions formed by such officers, after a careful observation of the promptness of mobilization, the equipment, character and conduct of the men now in the field, particularly in Pennsylvania and New York, is that there has been a vast improvement in the number and conditions of the organizations forming the National Guard and that the present organizations are highly creditable and valuable to the country."

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"It is a matter of regret to many officers of the Army who have expressed their views on the subject, that some of their efficient staff or other officers are not on duty with the State troops in Pennsylvania, New York and Tennessee, in order that the character and discipline of those troops might be studied under the present circumstances and surroundings, because, with the exception of one instance, the information on the important subject of the usefulness and efficiency of the National Guard of the several States is based upon inspections of troops when assembled at their annual encampments, when opportunities for witnessing more practical conditions of actual service, were impossible. Officials at the War Department do not favor the assignment of officers of the Army to duty with the State troops when such troops are engaged in business of the present nature, however, and the result is that the State troops lose the advice and experience of the regular officers, and the department's records fail to show the details of important movements."

"At the urgent request of Gov. Pattison, Colonel Volkmar, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Army, was present at Homestead during the Governor's recent inspection of the troops at that place, and it is believed that this exception to the department's rule will show, after the valuable report of Colonel Volkmar on his observations at Homestead is considered, the importance to the National Guard and to the Army, of having a staff officer of the Army present during all serious operations of State troops."

The Tribune is not quite correct as to the facts. 15,000 National Guardsmen were called out by the State of New York in July, 1877, to quell the disturbances created by a strike of railroad employees. In his official report for that year Adj't. Gen. Townsend said: "This demonstration of the military power of the State, so suddenly and forcibly made, had a moral effect which, if it did not immediately subdue all the riotously inclined, checked them in their lawless career, and it became evident within two days that there would be no such destruction of property in this State as had occurred most disastrously elsewhere. The final result confirmed this, the destruction of property having been trifling, and what greatly enhanced the value of the prompt use of the whole military power of the State was the fact that no destruction of life occurred."

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

COLONEL SEWARD, under date of Aug. 21, says: The commanding officer of the regiment desires to place on record his appreciation of the services of the members of the command by the response they made in answer to the call of the commander-in-chief, for active duty at Buffalo. Your promptness in reporting for duty, the cheerfulness with which privations and discomforts were borne, your alacrity in the obedience to orders and your intelligent appreciation of them, stamp you as an organization on which the State can always rely, and upon which your commander contemplates with pardonable pride. You abundantly demonstrated your entire ability in every respect, to take care of yourselves as well as of the enemies to the peace of society, by whom you were surrounded, and that you en-

joyed the entire confidence of headquarters, was especially assured by the fact that you were the last regiment, aside from the Buffalo command, to be relieved from duty. In order that every member may be aware that the duty performed by the regiment, which included the 5th and 10th Separate Companies from Newburg, in guarding the property of the corporation to which it was specially assigned, and enabling its servants without fear of molestation to perform their several duties in setting the machinery of transportation in motion, the following letter from the office of the General Superintendent, received before leaving Buffalo is herewith given:

"THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, N. Y., August 28, 1892.

"Colonel William Seward, commanding Ninth Regiment, Camp No. 5, Buffalo, N. Y.:

"DEAR SIR: I desire to express to you my appreciation and thanks for the efficient and sufficient protection afforded the property of this company by your command during the time it has been stationed at Camp No. 5.

"Yours truly, P. F. BLODGETT, Ass't Gen'l Sup't."

In addition thereto a prominent official of the road, paid the regiment, in the opinion of its commanding officer, the highest compliment in the declaration, that while in charge of its property not a seal was broken or a dollar's worth of property taken or destroyed by the members of the regiment.

CONNECTICUT.

ADJT. GEN. EMBLER announces that the State Rifle Match for regimental teams of the Conn. National Guard, inaugurated in 1888, will be held this year at such time and place as the brigade commander, Brig. Gen. Geo. Haven, may designate. He will arrange the details for the guidance of contestants, covering conditions of match, size of teams, etc., etc., and detail from his staff such officers to conduct the match as in his judgment is necessary. At the 1891 match the 1st prize was won by the 3d Regt. team; 2d prize by the 1st Regt. team; 3d prize by the 2d Regt. team. As provided in original orders, series of 1888, a suitable medal will be awarded by the State to each member of the team winning the 1st prize.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

THE National Guard of Ohio consists of eight regiments of white infantry, one three company battalion of colored troops, one eight battery regiment of light artillery, and one troop of cavalry. These troops should by all means be divided into brigades under permanent brigadier-generals and the different brigades united in one division under a permanent major-general; that is, the major and brigadier-generals should be regular duty officers, commissioned for five years the same as regimental officers. They should be chosen by the officers of the brigades and thus removed from party politics which are always exceedingly injurious to the military. All politics should cease at the office of the adjutant-general who is properly only the adjutant of the Governor.

The brigade and division are the proper tactical units for bodies or troops as large as the National Guard of leading States. All large bodies of troops are brigaded and put into division before they can be properly handled and experience shows that the permanent brigade is much better than the provisional one. Much of the strength of the Pennsylvania Guard, which is now attracting so much attention for its efficiency, is due to its brigade and division organization.

F. G. Steele.

CALIFORNIA.

MAJ. GEN. DIMOND, under date of Aug. 15, issued the following G. O. to the troops of the State: The encampment of a large part of this division in Camp Columbus, at Santa Cruz, has terminated and become a part of the history of the State, and it is most fitting that there should be added to its records the official approbation of this office. The

Division Commander takes pleasure in announcing his satisfaction with your work and conduct throughout this encampment. In prompt and willing attention to military duty, in cheerful submission to military restraint, in unwavering observance of military discipline, in courteous recognition of distinctions in military rank, in gentlemanly conduct, in sobriety, and last, but not least, in faithful drillings and ceremonies you showed yourselves soldiers in reality, deserving of the highest commendation of military critics. The success of Camp Columbus was of your making, and to you belongs the praise rightly due thereto. This encampment was intended not only as a school of instruction, to afford the National Guard of California an opportunity of testing itself, of discovering its deficiencies and correcting them, and of developing its strength, but also as an exhibition to the State of its citizen soldiery. In all these respects it has been eminently successful, and should instill throughout the Commonwealth a feeling of confidence that the National Guard is both able and willing to perform any duties required of it, and can be relied upon to preserve the peace and quiet of the State whenever called upon for such purpose. The Division Commander takes great pleasure in officially tendering the thanks of the National Guard to Capt. Thomas H. Barry, of the 1st U. S. Infantry, for his invaluable assistance in helping to make this encampment so successful. Too much credit can not be given to him for his unremitting and intelligent labor in his daily inspection and instruction in every company, regiment and brigade. He showed himself to be a skilled soldier and an able instructor, industrious in the performance of his duties and courteous towards all with whom he came in contact. Thanks are also tendered to Major Jeeter, of Santa Cruz, and his fellow citizens for their untiring efforts in behalf of the encampment.

NAVAL BATTALIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE monitor *Passaic*, which will carry the Naval Battalion to sea for target practice on the 10th inst., has come out of drydock and presents a very handsome appearance, having been painted white, and the stanchions for the awnings have been taken down in order that her guns may be trained.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Soley has issued orders directing the command to assemble at the armory at 7:30 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, Sept. 10.

Will march to the Navy-yard at 8 A. M., where it will embark in the U. S. S. *Passaic* and the U. S. S. *Irons* and the boats of the command.

Lieut. Paul will have charge of the turret division. Lieut. Weeks of the powder division, and Lieut. Clapp will be in the turret. Lieut. Bond will be in the powder division. Ensign Sweet will have charge of the observations and the plotting of the shots, and will be stationed on the turret. Ensign Dodd will be stationed on the tug *Focus* for the same purpose.

The first division of boats will consist of the first launch, second launch and first cutter, and will be commanded by Lieut. Lawrence. The second division will consist of the second cutter, third cutter and fourth cutter, and will be in charge of Lieut. Cary. The first launch, under command of Lieut. Lawrence, will have a one-pounder rapid-fire gun forward in charge of Lieut. Tutein and a Gatling aft in charge of Ensign Battles. The second launch will have a 3 inch B. L. R., and will be in charge of Lieut. Brigham, with Ensign Downs in charge of the gun. The first cutter will have a 12-pounder howitzer; Lieut. Hall in charge of the boat, with Ensign Williams in charge of gun. The second cutter will have a 12-pounder howitzer, Lieut. Brown in charge of boat, Ensign Tripp in charge of gun. The third cutter will have a 12-pounder howitzer; Lieut. Cary in charge of boat and Lt. Sears in charge of gun. The fourth cutter will have a 12-pounder howitzer; Lieut. Parsons in charge of boat and Ensign Selfridge in charge of gun.

The fall drill is so important that it requires the presence of each officer and man in the command. Every case of absence from this tour of duty must be reported to headquarters, with full particulars. In any case where a member of the command is absent because his employers refuse to excuse him, the facts must all be stated with the names and addresses of the employers.

Development Work.

GREAT ACTIVITY AT ELIZABETHTON.

Largest Shoe Factory in the South.

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., July 14.

Ground was broken here yesterday for the location of the largest shoe factory in the South. Mr. Robert F. Porter, wife of President Porter, of the Co-operative Town Company, turned the first spadeful of earth. One hundred operatives are already here. The capital stock of the concern is \$100,000, and 150 skilled laborers will be employed at the start. The contract calls for the completion of the building by September 15. A steam brick-making plant of large capacity and a metal and wood working industry, with a capital stock of \$20,000, have also closed contracts. These results are the outcome of negotiations carried through successfully by the Co-operative Town Company.

SERIES B STOCK

IN THE FAMOUS

Co-operative Town Company, A Most Popular Investment, IS SOLD ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

All classes of stock participate in earnings. The instalment plan affords opportunity to investors of almost any means. Five shares can be carried for \$6.25 a month, larger blocks in proportion.

A guarantee of safe and intelligent management is offered shareholders in the Co-operative Town Company. In the personnel of its directory: Robert F. Porter, president; Louis E. McComas, vice president; A. T. Britton, treasurer, and John G. Carlisle, Isham G. Harris and H. C. Hansbrough, directors.

Call on or address

D. PRESTON PARR, JR., General Agent, 31 Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

The Best Dressing

to preserve the fullness, beauty, and color of the hair

* Is Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



FOR HARNESS, BUGGY TOPS, SADDLES
Fly Nets, Travelling Bags, Military
Equipments, Etc.

Gives a beautiful finish, which will not peel
or crack off, smut or crook by handling.

Sold by All Harness Makers

TO CONSUMERS

THE ARTESIAN EXPORT BEER

Manufactured by the Montgomery, Ala., Brewing Co., has no superior in the world, and this assertion is verified by all persons competent to judge who have tried it. If you have not tasted it GIVE IT A TRIAL, and you will THANK us for telling you about it. The marvellous purity and adaptability of the WATER used in its manufacture contributes to its superior FLAVOR and wholesomeness, which gained for it the GOLD MEDAL at PARIS and the HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER ELSE EXHIBITED.



"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

Sleepy.

If a man is drowsy in the day time after a good night's sleep, there's indigestion and stomach disorder.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

by removing the waste matter which is clogging the system, will cure all Bilious and Nervous Disorders, and will quickly relieve Sick Headache.

Covered with a Tastless and Soluble Coating, Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Capt. U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers; ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Atlantic Building, 928 F Street, Room 122, Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergeant at Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

COMBINATION SAFETIMES, with Rubber Tires, Metal Guards, Brake and Tool Bag.

FACTORY PRICE, ONE PRICE.
22-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$16.00 \$11.00
24-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$18.00 \$12.00
26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$20.00 \$14.00
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$22.00 \$16.00
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$24.00 \$18.00
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$26.00 \$20.00
34-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$28.00 \$22.00
36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$30.00 \$24.00
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$32.00 \$26.00
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$34.00 \$28.00

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$14.00 \$9.00
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$16.00 \$11.00
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$18.00 \$12.00
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$20.00 \$14.00
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36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$24.00 \$18.00
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$26.00 \$20.00
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$28.00 \$22.00

28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$15.00 \$10.00
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$17.00 \$12.00
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$19.00 \$14.00
34-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$21.00 \$16.00
36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$23.00 \$18.00
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$25.00 \$20.00
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$27.00 \$22.00

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$13.00 \$8.00
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$15.00 \$10.00
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$17.00 \$12.00
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$19.00 \$14.00
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38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$25.00 \$20.00
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$27.00 \$22.00

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$12.00 \$7.00
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$14.00 \$9.00
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38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$24.00 \$18.00
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$26.00 \$20.00

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$11.00 \$6.00
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$13.00 \$8.00
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$15.00 \$10.00
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$17.00 \$12.00
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38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$22.00 \$16.00
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$24.00 \$20.00

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$9.00 \$4.00
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$11.00 \$6.00
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$13.00 \$8.00
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$15.00 \$10.00
34-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$17.00 \$12.00
36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$19.00 \$14.00
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$21.00 \$16.00
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$23.00 \$20.00

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$8.00 \$3.00
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$10.00 \$5.00
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$12.00 \$7.00
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$14.00 \$9.00
34-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$16.00 \$11.00
36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$18.00 \$12.00
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$20.00 \$14.00
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$22.00 \$20.00

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$7.00 \$2.00
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$9.00 \$4.00
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$11.00 \$6.00
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$13.00 \$8.00
34-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$15.00 \$10.00
36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$17.00 \$12.00
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$19.00 \$14.00
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$21.00 \$20.00

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$6.00 \$1.00
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$8.00 \$2.00
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$10.00 \$3.00
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$12.00 \$4.00
34-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$14.00 \$5.00
36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$16.00 \$6.00
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$18.00 \$7.00
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$20.00 \$8.00

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$5.00 \$0.50
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$7.00 \$1.00
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$9.00 \$1.50
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$11.00 \$2.00
34-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$13.00 \$2.50
36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$15.00 \$3.00
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$17.00 \$3.50
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$19.00 \$4.00

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$4.00 \$0.25
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$6.00 \$0.50
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$8.00 \$1.00
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$10.00 \$1.50
34-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$12.00 \$2.00
36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$14.00 \$2.50
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$16.00 \$3.00
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$18.00 \$3.50

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$3.00 \$0.15
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$5.00 \$0.25
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$7.00 \$0.50
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$9.00 \$0.75
34-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$11.00 \$1.00
36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$13.00 \$1.25
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$15.00 \$1.50
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$17.00 \$1.75

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$2.00 \$0.10
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$4.00 \$0.20
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$6.00 \$0.30
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$8.00 \$0.40
34-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$10.00 \$0.50
36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$12.00 \$0.60
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$14.00 \$0.70
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$16.00 \$0.80

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$1.00 \$0.05
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$3.00 \$0.15
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$5.00 \$0.25
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$7.00 \$0.35
34-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$9.00 \$0.45
36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$11.00 \$0.55
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$13.00 \$0.65
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$15.00 \$0.75

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$0.50 \$0.025
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$1.50 \$0.075
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$3.00 \$0.15
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$5.00 \$0.25
34-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$7.00 \$0.35
36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$9.00 \$0.45
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$11.00 \$0.55
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$13.00 \$0.65

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$0.40 \$0.02
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$1.20 \$0.06
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$3.00 \$0.15
32-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$5.00 \$0.25
34-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$7.00 \$0.35
36-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$9.00 \$0.45
38-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$11.00 \$0.55
40-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$13.00 \$0.65

26-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$0.30 \$0.015
28-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$0.90 \$0.045
30-inch, Boys' & Girls' \$2.00

Lieut.-Comdr. J. F. Morry, U. S. N., has been detailed by the Navy Department to command the *Pacific*.

VARIOUS.

The fifteenth annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York will meet in the armory of the 22d Regiment, W. 67th street and Boulevard, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

There was a large attendance of shooters at Creedmoor Range on Labor Day (Sept. 5). There were 665 entries for marksmen and sharpshooters' matches, and 27,000 rounds of ammunition were fired.

The 69th N. Y. paraded at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on 5th avenue, N. Y. City, on Sept. 8, in honor of the Right Rev. Monsignor Bernard O'Reilly, who was chaplain of the regiment at the battle of Bull Run.

Brig.-Gen. B. M. Whitlock, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, New York, through the generosity of the 1st, 12th, 18th, 22d, 69th and 71st Regiments, who paid the expenses of their representatives, was enabled to send a rifle team to Sea Girt, N. J., to represent New York.

Adjt.-Gen. J. N. Reece, of Illinois, announces that the distinguished sharpshooters' competition for the year 1892 will be held at Camp Lincoln, commencing Sept. 12 and ending Sept. 17. At the same time and place a competition for pieces on the State rifle team will be held.

Pvt. W. Boneberg, Co. G, 65th N. Y., recently tried before a G. C. M., of which Maj. N. Rochester was president, charged with drunkenness on duty and disrespect to his superiors, has been sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the National Guard, with loss of time served and to pay a fine of \$20.

Troop A, of New York, Capt. Charles F. Roe, made an exceptionally fine response to the recent order of field service at Buffalo. Some five hours after receiving orders, Captain Roe telegraphed Gen. Porter that the troop, with 90 men, fully equipped with horses, forage and four days' rations, was in readiness to move.

Gen. P. F. Wanser, under date of Aug. 16, announces that, having been commissioned brigadier-general, 1st Brigade, N. G. N. J., he assumes command. Headquarters are established at Nos. 27 and 29 Newark avenue, Jersey City (4th Regiment armory). All communications for the assistant adjutant general will be addressed to the Jersey City Post Office until further orders.

Mr. G. H. Hoover, agent of the Live Stock Department of the Central and West Shore Railroads at East Buffalo, has sent a letter to Capt. A. M. Hall, 48th Sep. Co., N. Y., of Oswego, in which he pays a high tribute to the excellent work of the company while on duty. Among other things Mr. Hoover says: "Called from the peaceful walks of life to enter upon the arduous duties of the soldier, your men have displayed a promptitude that not only reflects great credit upon themselves, but renews our trust in the spirit of the nation, and calls forth from every quarter encumbrance for our citizen soldiers. Had your men been imbued with the spirit of a Chesterfield they could not have acted with more consideration or greater courtesy. And for these qualities so generously displayed I wish you to convey to them my thanks. Not only did the exercise of these facilitate business, but it has engendered in those with whom your company came in contact a deep-seated feeling of kindness that will long outlive the days of the harrowing strike."

Capt. R. L. Carle, Co. E, 2d Inf., O. N. G., has a method of teaching the cadence to the members of his command which has very satisfactory results. As the cadence in quick time is 120 steps to the minute, and as the step is "inverted" on every other step, or 60 times to the minute, it is obvious that at the oscillations of a second's pendulum very accurately and uniformly convey to the eye the cadence periods. To indicate double time the length of the pendulum is readily altered to 4-9 or 39.00 inches. A strong cord and weight suspended in full view of the company is made to oscillate, and the men under instruction call out in unison the precise instant the pendulum crosses the normal. Men thus drilled can estimate within one step in their marching, the marchings are steadier, and the manual of arms, which depends upon the cadence, is performed much better than otherwise.

During the Buffalo railroad strike a member of the 9th Regiment, from New York City, was guarding a Lake Shore crossing when a rioter threw a brick that hit him on the leg. A policeman was standing a few feet away and saw the whole thing, and the soldier called on him to arrest the rioter.

"Arrest him!" exclaimed the policeman. "What for?"

"Why, for heaving a brick at my leg. You saw him do it."

"I saw him do it."

"Why, most assuredly, unless you're blind."

"Say, Mister Soldier," said the policeman, "you are going back to New York in a few days. I've got to live in Buffalo for the rest of my life. I guess if you had to stay here you wouldn't see who throws the bricks any more'n I do. You don't catch me seeing who throws the bricks. I ain't a member of no suicide club."

Lieut. W. P. Blackman, Co. C, 22d N. Y., will shortly be elected to the captaincy of that company, vice De Forest, promoted major.

Private J. Corrie, of Co. B, 12th N. Y., has been appointed armorer of the regiment, vice Wyllie resigned. Private Corrie, before enlisting in the 12th regiment, served 7 years in the 17th U. S. Infantry, and 3 years in the 5th U. S. Art. He was one of the "Distinguished Marksmen" of the Army, and is an accomplished "bugler."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

JAPAN has now 1,717 miles of railway, and the United States 172,000.

The largest aluminium works in the world are in Switzerland, where a water power of 1,500 horse-power is used on the manufacture. These works produce about 1,200 lb. of metal daily.

A RUSSIAN soldier at the Schubalovo Barracks, St. Petersburg, stole up behind a comrade while the latter was at mess and dealt him a terrific blow with a sabre, which completely beheaded him, his head falling into his plate. Jealousy prompted the deed.

M. A. DUPOUCHEL, a French engineer, proposed to excavate the most difficult portions of the Panama Canal, such as the Culebra cut, by a development of the principle of hydraulic mining, at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000 including a dam for the Chagres River.

A WRITER in *Engineering* speaks of the difficulty of infusing into the minds of the non-mechanical, and notably the so-called "military" Chinese, the slightest notion as to the careful and proper upkeep of machinery or weapons. It is the commonest sight in China to see troops on the march, or returning from drill, with rifles balanced in the middle on the shoulder; and a few pounds of fish slung on the foresight, and a coat, umbrella, or other weight, on the stock. The writer has seen soldiers crossing a river by ferry, place their rifles from gunwhale to gunwhale, and composedly sit on them midde; and this in the presence of their "sergeant."

The authorized capital of the English railroads is five thousand millions of dollars, and the amount of money actually invested four thousand millions. They employ an army of over 350,000 men and their annual gross receipts are four hundred millions of dollars. The following gives some idea of the risk run by the different classes of railway servants, and the number of fatal accidents and injuries in the year 1890: Of station masters, 1 in 6,165 was killed and 1 in 411 injured; of brakemen and goods guards, 1 in 180 killed and 1 in 14 injured; of permanent-way men, 1 in 347 killed and 1 in 305 injured; of gatekeepers, 1 in 1,015 killed and 1 in 311 injured; of engine drivers, 1 in 613 killed and 1 in 36 injured; of porters, 1 in 708 killed and 1 in 88 injured; of shunters, 1 in 174 killed and 1 in 16 injured; of firemen, 1 in 755 killed and 1 in 32 injured; of inspectors, 1 in 879 killed and 1 in 141 injured; of passenger guards, 1 in 738 killed and 1 in 50 injured; of pointmen and signallers, 1 in 6,337 killed and 1 in 1,584 injured; of laborers, 1 in 2,011 killed and 1 in 572 injured; of ticket collectors, etc., 1 in 687 killed and 1 in 294 injured; of mechanics, 1 in 6,216 killed and 1 in 1,903 injured; of other classes, 1 in 413 killed and 1 in 111 injured.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The following officers are attached to batteries for instruction, as follows:

1st Art.—Lieuts. M. K. Barroll and Wm. Lester.

2d Art.—Lieuts. H. C. Schumm, M. G. Zalinski, G. Montgomery and C. C. Hearn.

3d Art.—Lieuts. Thos. Ridgway, A. Campbell and J. P. Hains.

4th Art.—Lieuts. W. R. Hamilton and D. W. Ketcham.

5th Art.—Lieut. Colden L'H. Ruggles.

GOVERNOR FIFER, of Illinois, has detailed Colonel Charles P. Bryan of his staff to assist in receiving officers of State and foreign troops at the time of the dedication of the World's Fair buildings in October. The appointment was made at the request of the joint committee on dedicatory ceremonies.

REUNION OF OLD SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

Two coming important events of interest to sailors and soldiers of the late war will be the Reunion of the Naval veterans at Baltimore, September 15 to 19, and the Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington, commencing September 20, immediately after the Sailors' Reunion. Interest in the reunion will be heightened by the presence of the White Squadron in the harbor of Baltimore. The G. A. R. encampment will be the occasion of the greatest military assemblage in Washington since the grand review of 1865, following the fall of Richmond. For both of these events the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates. Tickets will be sold from September 13 to 20 inclusive, valid for return journey until October 10. During the encampment at Washington the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will run excursions daily to Gettysburg, Harper's Ferry and the Virginia battlefield, to all of which points tickets will be sold at low rates. The Baltimore and Ohio is the familiar route to thousands of veterans who travelled over it early in the sixties as raw recruits to join the ranks.

For detailed information as to time of trains, rates and sleeping car accommodations apply to A. J. Simmons, 211 Washington street, Boston; C. P. Craig, 415 Broadway, New York; James Potter, 833 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or Charles O. Soull, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md.

AUTUMN IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The important announcement is made that Deer Park will remain open until October 1, and Oaklawn until September 22, thus affording an opportunity to spend September, the most delightful month, in the Alleghenies. The luxuriant foliage of the mountains is then in its autumnal glory, wild flowers abound, and game and fish are plentiful. All Vestibuled Limited Express trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between the East and West stop at both resorts. Pullman parlor and sleeping cars on all trains.

Doctors? Pshaw! Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

MARRIED.

HACKNEY—CLARK.—At Leavenworth, Kas., September 8, Lieutenant STEPHEN M. HACKNEY, 16th U. S. Infantry, to Miss NELLIE CLARK.

MELLIN—CAPEL.—At Durham, New Hampshire, Sept. 1, LUCY KING MELLIN to HENRY CAPEL, Esq., of Oakfield, New York.

SANDS—HOLADAY.—At the residence of the bride's father, Captain J. H. Sands, U. S. A., retired, ALICE P., to Prof. J. S. HOLADAY, Principal of Tolono High Schools.

VOLLUM—FRYATT.—At Newtown, Long Island, Sept. 5, PAUL EDWARD VOLLUM, son of Colonel E. P. Vollum, U. S. Army, to Mrs. MARGARET A. FRYATT.

DIED.

AKERST.—At the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., August 29, Cadet ARNOLD AKERST.

ANDERSON.—At the Oceanic House, Isle of Shoals, Sept. 7, General JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, formerly of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

BASSETT.—At Staten Island, N. Y., August 18, JULIUS W. BASSETT, brother of Ensign F. B. Bassett, U. S. Navy.

DUVAL.—At Lynchburg, Va., August 28, Mr. ELI DUVAL, father of Lieutenant J. Harry Duval, 18th U. S. Infantry.

HATCH.—At New York City, September 2, DR. G. W. HATCH, formerly Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

HIBBETT.—At Max Meadows, Virginia, September 3, FLORENCE W., wife of P. A. Surgeon Charles T. Hibbett, U. S. Navy, aged 26.

MCCARTY.—At Washington, D. C., August 28, Mr. DANIEL MCCARTY, son of the late Chaplain John McCarty, U. S. A.

MOORE.—At Aurora, W. Va., Aug. 29, VIRGINIA HENDERSON, wife of Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Moore, U. S. Navy, and daughter of the late General Seth Eastman, U. S. A.

MOORE.—At Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 4, FLORENCE V. MOORE, widow of General Tredwell Moore, U. S. A., and mother of Lieut. Tredwell Moore, 22d U. S. Infantry.

POLLOCK.—At Cornelius, Ore., Aug. 27, CLARA JOSEPHINE, daughter of Colonel R. Pollock, U. S. A., retired.

STRIKER.—At Toms River, N. J., Sept. 2, GARRET HOPPER STRIKER, infant son of Elsworth L. and Florence B. Striker and great-grandson of the late Major General Garret H. Striker, of New York City.

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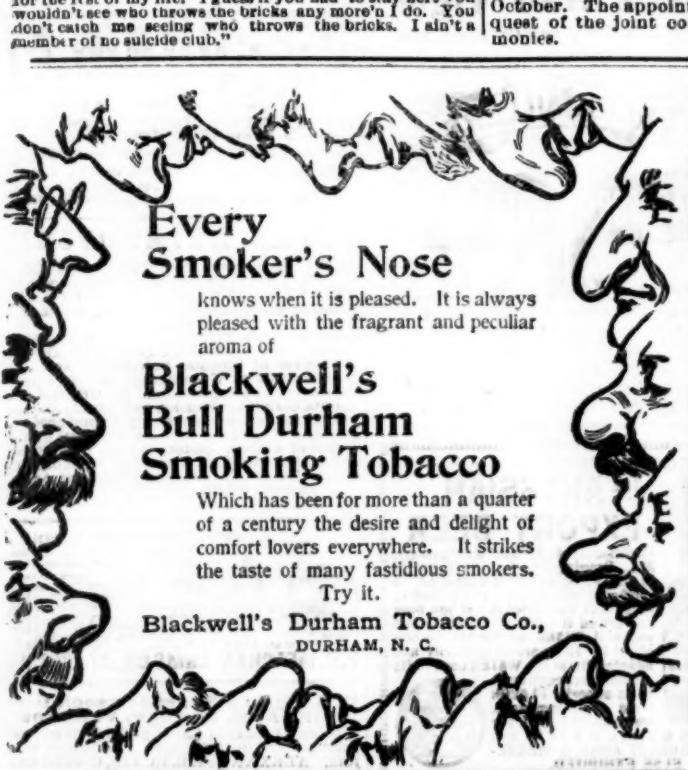
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., September 3, 1892.

SEALED PROPOSALS for constructing a steam propeller, to be named William Windom, for the United States Revenue Cutter Service, will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, October 5, 1892. Bids

must be in accordance with the instructions on page 5 of the specifications, and be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for construction of steam propeller for United States Revenue Cutter Service." Specifications for the work will be furnished to parties desiring to submit bids upon application to this Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects, if deemed for the interest of the Government so to do.

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